

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 80.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY OCTOBER 4, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2821.

CZOLGOSZ THE ASSASSIN WILL BE ELECTROCUTED

Assassin Czolgosz is beginning to show signs of weakening. When the death sentence was imposed upon him at Buffalo yesterday the cowardly anarchist tremblingly whispered that he alone was responsible for the awful crime for which he will be electrocuted during the week beginning October 23. When placed in irons preparatory to being taken from the courtroom, the murderer displayed unmistakable signs of fear. At night he was removed to the State Penitentiary at Auburn, where he will pay the death penalty in the electric chair.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn State prison during the week beginning October 23, 1901. Before sentence was pronounced the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper, and his words were repeated to the court by his counsel.

"There was no one else but me," the prisoner said, in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought anything about it until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgosz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs on his wrists. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced about at the people who crowded the room in efforts to get a look at him. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously and then he fixed his gaze upon the floor in front of him.

SAYS GOOD-BY WEAKLY.

At this point ex-Judge Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him good-by. Czolgosz replied very faintly, letting his eyes rest upon the man who had been his counsel.

"Good-by," he said, weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried downstairs and through the "tunnel of sobs" to the jail, where he will remain until removed to Auburn to pay the penalty for his crime.

Although the time announced for convening the court was 2 o'clock, every seat and every foot of standing room was occupied before 1 o'clock and scores were clamoring outside for admission. The doors were locked and no more were admitted to the room.

The prisoner was taken into the room at five minutes after 2. Five minutes later Justice White took his place upon the bench. As soon as Justice White assumed the bench, Crier Hess said:

"Pursuant to a recess, this Supreme Court is now open for the transaction of business."

BUFFALO, September 24.—Czolgosz's father, his brother, Waldeck, and his sister arrived here tonight from Cleveland, and went to the police headquarters. Later Superintendent Cusack announced that he would have the family undergo an examination. Prosecutor Penney said that he did not send for the prisoner's family and that he did not know of any reason why they should come except to see the assassin. They probably would be granted this permission before the sentence of death is pronounced. The police discredit the story that they came to Buffalo to make the murderer reveal the alleged plot to kill the President.

The father, brother and sister were put through a rigid examination tonight by Assistant District Attorney Haller in the presence of Assistant Superintendent Cusack and Detectives Geary and Solomon of the police department. For an hour and a half they were under a searching fire of questions, which resulted in the information that they knew nothing about the plot; that they came

from Cleveland to vindicate their own name, and, if possible, to aid the authorities to secure from the prisoner some reasons for his crime. They will spend tonight at police headquarters, not as prisoners, but in hope that the authorities will permit them to see the prisoner tomorrow. They expressed no sympathy for his plight, and said their sole purpose was to clear themselves and aid the authorities, if possible.

ASSASSIN AND HIS RECORD

District Attorney Penney said:

"If your Honor please, I move sentence in the case of the people versus Leon F. Czolgosz. Stand up, Czolgosz."

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner and his record was taken by the District Attorney, as follows: Age, 28 years; nativity, Detroit; residence, Broadway, Nowak's, Buffalo; occupation, laborer; married or single, single; degree of education, common school and parochial; religious instruction, Catholic; parents, father living, mother dead; temperate or intemperate, temperate; former conviction of crime, none.

The clerk of the court then asked:

"Have you any legal cause to show why sentence of the court should not now be pronounced against you?"

"I cannot hear that," replied the prisoner.

Clerk Fisher repeated his question, and Czolgosz replied:

"I would rather have this gentleman here speak," looking toward District Attorney Penney. "I can hear him better."

At this point Justice White told those in the courtroom that they must be quiet or they would be excluded from the room.

Penney then said to the prisoner:

"Czolgosz, the court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against you. Have you anything to say to the judge? Say yes or no?"

The prisoner did not reply, and Justice White, addressing the prisoner, said:

"In that behalf, what you have a right to say relates explicitly to the subject in hand here at this time and which the law provides, why sentence should not be now pronounced against you, and is defined by the statute. The first is that you may claim that you are insane; the next is that you have good cause to offer either in arrest of the judgment about to be pronounced against you or for a new trial. Those are the grounds specified by the statute on which you have a right to speak at this time, and you are at perfect liberty to do so if you wish."

The prisoner replied:

"I have nothing to say about that."

The court said:

"Are you ready?"

Penney replied:

"Yes."

"Have you anything to say?" asked Justice White.

SENTENCE IS IMPOSED.

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

"In taking the life of our beloved president, you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt, and after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case, twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty and have found you guilty of murder in the first degree."

"You have said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by the statute, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you."

"The sentence of the court is that, in the week beginning October 23, 1901, at the place, in the manner and by the means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

"Remove the prisoner."

The crowd slowly filed out of the room and court adjourned at 2:25.

The death warrant, signed by Justice White, is addressed to the agent and warden of Auburn State Prison and directs him to execute the sentence of the court within the walls of the prison on some day during the week beginning October 23 next, by causing "to pass through the body of the said Leon F. Czolgosz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death and that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgosz, be dead."

Nobles of Mystic Shrine

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The second annual convention of the Imperial Council of the A. E. O. A., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America, in session at Newark, N. J., has elected the following:

Imperial Grand Potentate, Isaac I. W. Holland, Philadelphia, re-elected; Imperial Deputy Grand Potentate, I. M. Carper, Charleston, W. Va.; Chief Rabbi, W. A. Wright, Newark, N. J.; Chief Assistant Rabbi, C. C. Campbell, Charleston, W. Va.; Chief High Priest, C. A. Knox, Pittsburg, Pa.; Chief Recorder, Magnus L. Robinson, Alexandria, Va.; Chief Treasurer, J. W. Smothers, West Chester, Pa.; Imperial Oriental Guide, J. H. Munson, Kane, Pa.; Imperial Lecturer, T. A. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Imperial Ceremonial Master, B. W. Warner, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAWAII'S CABLE IS TO COME IN SOON

ALBANY (N. Y.), Sept. 23.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was incorporated here today by the following men: John W. Mackay, Clarence H. Mackay, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, George G. Ward, Albert B. Chandler and William W. Cook.

Respecting the purposes and prospects of the new company, Mr. Mackay said today that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had been organized for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from California to the Philippine Islands by way of Honolulu. The length of the cable will be about 8,500 miles, the part to be first laid being California to the Hawaiian Islands. This portion, Mr. Mackay expects, will be in operation within nine months. The time required for the laying of the remainder of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippine Islands will depend upon how quickly the cable can be made, but Mr. Mackay believes the whole cable will be completed within two years from this date.

On August 23d Mr. Mackay made application to the United States Government for landing rights in California and the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands. The new company, Mr. Mackay announces, is willing to lay the cable on the same terms and conditions as San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila, so far as landing rights are concerned, as were imposed by the United States Government on the cable lines which have been landed on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The new company does not ask any subsidy or any guaranty, which is Mr. Mackay's reason for believing there will be no trouble in agreeing with the Government on the terms and conditions upon which the cable will be landed.

The new cable, when it reaches the Philippines, will connect at that point with the present submarine cable running from the Philippines to Japan, and also the cable running from the Philippines to China. A direct cable route from Japan and China to the United States will be thus established. Mr. Mackay says that the present cable rates from the United States to the

Philippines and to China and Japan will be reduced when the new cable is laid from thirty to sixty per cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt has ample power to grant the application of the Commercial Cable Company for permission to lay a cable which shall connect California, Hawaii and the Philippines.

This will be the opinion which the officials of the Department of Justice will render upon the papers of the Commercial Cable Company now before them. These papers were referred to the department by the Secretary of State. Many officials today say that there are strong precedents for Presidential approval of the Commercial Cable Company's application.

Before reading an opinion upon the application of the Commercial Cable Company the department is examining the laws to ascertain if there is any special legislation affecting Hawaii and the Philippines which will stop executive approval of the application.

To Protect Cuban Coffee Planters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In order to insure the protection of Cuban coffee planters against the importation of Brazilian coffee through the United States and Porto Rico, an order will be promulgated by the War Department providing a duty on coffee going into Cuba sufficient to prevent such importations. Some time ago the importation of Porto Rican coffee into Cuba was allowed in the interests of the Porto Rican growers, but some fear is expressed that Cuban interests will suffer by the indirect importation of coffee from South America.

San Francisco Strike Continues.

The strike along the waterfront in San Francisco continues, and the business men of the city will now move to have the number of special police made as great as the law will permit. There are already many attacks upon workmen, and these may be stopped by the putting on of large forces of police. There is a great deal of business being done along the front, and almost every ship that is ready gets a crew of non-union men.

COLUMBIA LEADS SHAMROCK IN UNFINISHED RACE

Captain Barr and His Yankee Crew Outjockey the British Yachtsmen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—One of the biggest crowds that ever put to sea went down to Sandy Hook tonight to witness Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenger, the Shamrock II, and the Columbia, which successfully defended the America's cup against his first trophy-hunter two years ago, struggle for the yachting supremacy of the world, in the first of the cup races of 1901. But the excursion fleet returned disappointed. The great single stickers went out this morning fresh for the battle, but the sea refused them a field of conflict. The wind, never more than nine and sometimes as low as three knots, was too light and shifty to carry the contestants over the thirty-mile course in the time allotted by the rules. At the end of five and a half hours, the prescribed time, the race was officially declared off and the yachts were towed back to their berths inside Sandy Hook.

When the gun aboard the committee boat was fired to call attention to the signal declaring the race off, the American yacht was still five miles from the finish line. The Shamrock was well astern of her, the experts estimating her distance behind the Columbia at over three-quarters of a mile.

COLUMBIA THE BETTER BOAT.

Americans have reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the first trial. The yacht which carried J. P. Morgan's private signal, a black pennant with a yellow Maltese cross, to victory two years ago was headed but once in the twenty-five miles covered, and then the Englishman showed the way for only five minutes.

In windward work the Columbia beat the foreigner seven minutes and fifteen seconds to the outer mark, and increased her lead somewhat in the broad reach for home. While the test was unsatisfactory, the yachting sharps who have been skeptical up to this time as to the ability of the Columbia to successfully defend the cup are more confident tonight that it will remain on this side of the Atlantic yet a while longer. Certainly the Columbia's superiority in light airs appears to have been demonstrated today. The Shamrock II did not, in fact, make as good showing as did Lipton's first challenger in the half dozen flukes that preceded the actual races two years ago. What the Shamrock may be able to do in heavy weather is, of course, problematical, but the Columbia has been tried

and all her admirers insist that she is distinctly a heavy weather boat.

Two years ago Sir Thomas's prayer was for wind, but when he got a smashing twenty-five knot gale in the last race the Columbia's victory was even more decisive than in the first. Since then the Columbia's ability in heavy weather has been proven again and again. The harder it blows the faster she goes and the better she behaves. It is not strange, therefore, that the patriotic skippers and spectators who went down to Sandy Hook this morning with misgivings returned tonight reassured and strongly disposed to wager that the pretty wrenth of the Shamrock and white heather from the oldest yacht club in the world, which Sir Thomas is treasuring in the cabin of his champion, will prove no mascot after all.

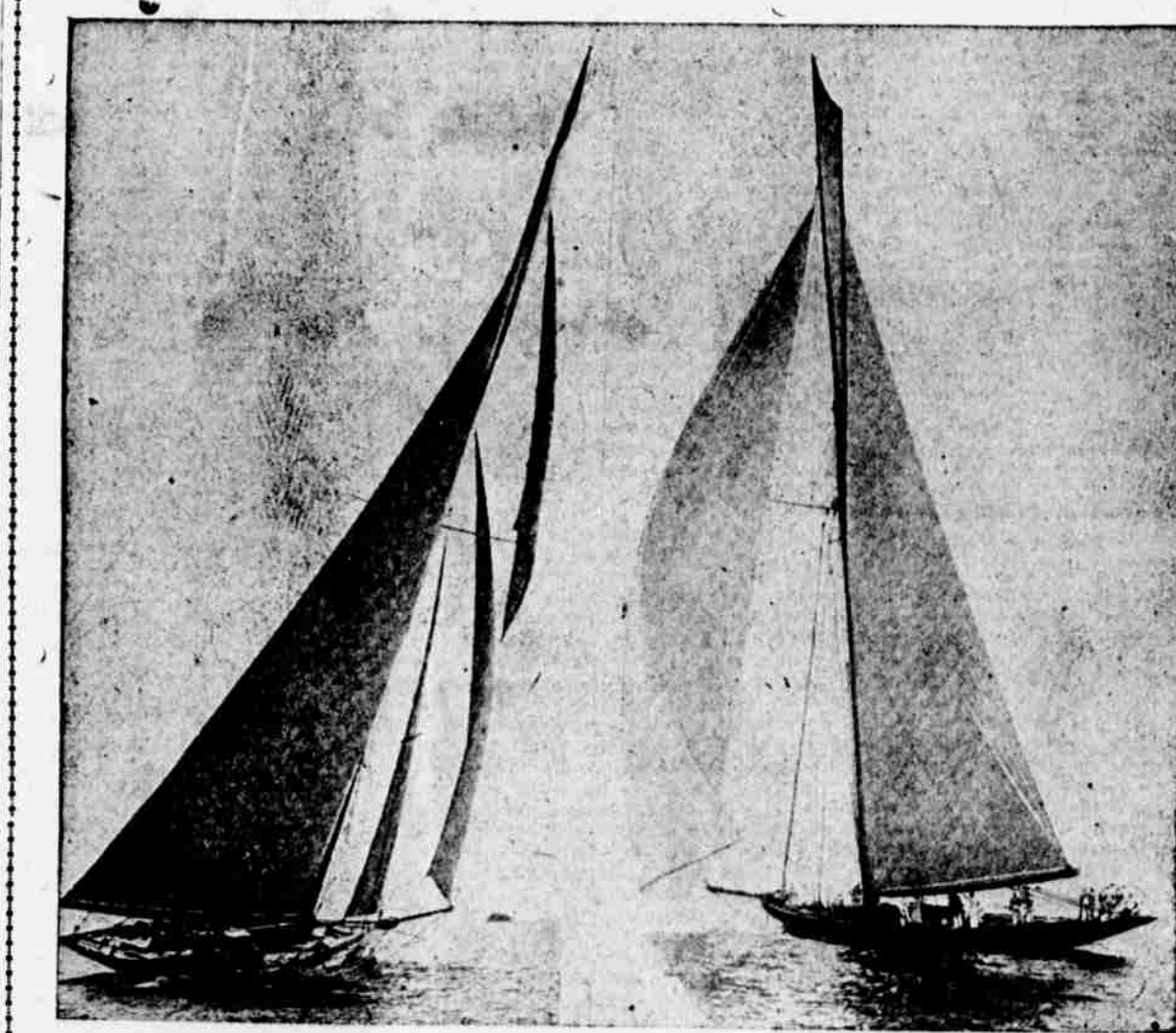
GREAT MARINE PROCESSION.

The day had promised well at first. A strong northeast wind had been blowing for two days and the weather prophets had offered assurance that it would hold. It had piled up what the sailors call a nasty lump sea outside and before the race began was whipping the foam off the crests of the waves. A heavy haze which hung over the bay had blown away the bright sunlight which glided the crinkling water into glory.

The procession that sailed out of New York harbor anticipated a fine day's sport. So numerous were the various kinds of craft that they seemed to fill the broad expanse of ocean between the Long Island and Jersey shores as with a countless fleet. They included palatial steam yachts, steamers and excursion boats filled tier above tier with people, snub-nosed tugs, picnic barges and numerous other craft.

Conspicuous among the yachts were J. P. Morgan's Corsair, F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Mirage, Howard Gould's Niagara, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal and August Belmont's Stout, each flying the New York Yacht Club's pennant.

The big racers had already been towed out and when the fleet arrived the polished bronze hull of the Shamrock, gleaming and glistening in the brilliant sun, made her look like a craft of gold, a yellow breasted gull with white pinions spread. The white revenue cutters and yachts of the patrol fleet, each with the vertically striped revenue flag at the forepeak, marshaled the excursion fleet behind the line. Shortly before 11 o'clock a regatta committee tug measured off the 200 yards starting line from the ship and signalled that the course would be east by north, fifteen miles straight into the eye of the wind and return, and another tug started toward the Long Island shore to set the outer mark.



COLUMBIA.

SHAMROCK II.

PREPARATORY SIGNAL GIVEN.

At five minutes before 11 o'clock the preparatory signal for the race was given. Then began the jockeying behind the line, of which Charles Barr, the American skipper, has proved himself so many times a grand master. And the skill he displayed today was enough to warm the cockles of those who saw it. He got into the windward berth and try as the Englishman would he could not shake him off. As the red ball which marked the warning signal

was hoisted ten minutes later the English skipper, in despair, put up his tiller, crossed the line and tacked about the lights, but the Columbia hung to him as if one tiller were answering for both and when they again raced for the line it was like two thoroughbred horses neck and neck. But Barr was still to windward. The fascinating game the two skippers were fighting was so intense that both miscalculated the time and crossed the line thirty seconds before the starting gun was fired.

They were recalled. Coming-up again they fled away across the line, both on the starboard tack, but Columbia half a length in the lead and a length to windward. Both carried the same sails, main, club topsail, stay, jib and baby jib. The slight made the pulses of the spectators tingle with delight. Then for ten miles down the Long Island shore,

in plain view of the people there, the two big single-stickers smashed into the head seas, sending spray smoking to the cross-trees. Strain as the Shamrock would, she could not hold her white rival even. Slowly but surely the Columbia forged ahead, pointing higher and footing faster. The Shamrock tacked and tacked again, but the Columbia went about with her each time and appeared to be more nimble. Timed again and again by the experts she was quicker in stays by ten seconds. The beat down the Long Island coast made a beautiful marine spectacle. The patrol fleet, under the direction of Captain Walker of the revenue cutter service, maintained a perfectly clear field. Half a mile of revenue cutters and yachts at an angle of four points from each side of the course formed a right an-

gle, changing direction as the yachts tacked.

INTO THE BUCKING SEAS.

In the hollow of this angle as if on a fence corner there was no more interference with the yachts than if they had been sailing in the middle of the Atlantic, while behind the fence on either side were the solid, floating, moving lines of careening hulls, rail to rail, their smoking stacks making a black wall above them. On into the bucking seas the yachts went, spurring great gyres from their sharklike bows. The America was undoubtedly the prettier boat. Her skyscraping club topsail was not so high by eight feet as that of her rival, but she appeared more stately and graceful. She seemed a thing of life, lifting to the seas with less effort or piercing them with less fuss, while the heavier-breasted Shamrock pointed and shivered, them with the force of her impact. The slender hulls of the racing machines looked too frail to carry the canvas which towered above them. About 150 feet above the water line, a height equal to a modern ten-story building, the slender topmast of the Shamrock lifted her pyramid of canvas, but her 53 square feet more of canvas than the Columbia carried could not make her overtake the white beauty.

It was directly off Long Beach Hotel, with its crowded piazzas, that the Shamrock showed in front for the first and only time during the race. As the wind and hauled more to the southward and had died down somewhat, Charley Barr headed the Columbia off shore in the hope of meeting it. Instead he poked his nose into a dead calm, and for some minutes the Columbia lay with her sails flapping, while the Shamrock, catching a slant of wind nearer shore, drew rapidly ahead. But the victory was short-lived. The cant of the wind to the southward held and freshened to about six knots, making it from this point a close-hauled reach to the mark. The Columbia rapidly overtook her adversary and Captain Sycamore in desperation concluded to press on more canvas by trying a larger jib topsail. While the sailors were out on the bowsprit, taking in the old and bending on the larger sails, the Columbia went by the Shamrock as if she had been moored to the dock, making two feet to her one. From that time to the outer mark the Columbia gained steadily. As she came alongside the turning point, leaving the mark on the starboard hand, Barr put his helm hard down and luffed around it. Then she sailed away. Her great balloon jib broke off like a puff of smoke, her boom was eased off and she was away for home on a broad reach. The band crashed, the whistles blew, and the crowd aboard the excursion fleet cheered. The fleet courteously waited until the Shamrock rounded seven minutes and four seconds later, and gave her a cordial reception. From that time on it was a procession, not a race.

AMERICAN FORGES AHEAD.

The Englishman tried half a dozen head sails in the hope of improving his position, but the American forged steadily ahead. Then the wind, which had been seven knots at the stakeboat, gradually died down, and an hour before the time limit expired it was evident that the yachts could not finish in time. The

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE FRIEND EXPOSES SOME OF THE UNTRUTHS OF HUMPHREYS

UNDER the heading "Missionaries' Sons Slandered" the current number of The Friend, Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., editor, has the following:

We have not regarded it as coming in to the province of The Friend to expose and denounce the numerous and very adroit misstatements with which Judge Abram S. Humphreys has been successful in deluding Attorney General Knox. We consider it a misfortune to Hawaii, to Mr. Knox, and to the cause of justice, that no adequate rebuttal was made of those false statements at Washington. Mr. Humphreys was fighting for his official life, and we would not judge him too harshly for employing the most available weapons, short of malicious slander.

But we fail to see a rational motive for such a slanderous misrepresentation as the following, to which we now confine our attention:

"The so-called 'missionary element' does not derive its name, as might be supposed, from the inclusion in that faction of the moral forces of the community, or of missionaries residing in the islands, but from the fact that the faction is controlled by the descendants of the original missionaries (and those who have intermarried with them) who have, by reason of their occupation of the islands, acquired great wealth and consequent influence. The present members of the so-called missionary element are none of them engaged in evangelical work, but in business and political affairs. Astonishing as it may seem, this so-called 'missionary' faction is the one which established, protects and upholds the infamous and illegal protection of prostitution in the islands, including child prostitution, and the most bitter attacks upon me have been made by this element."

Judge Humphreys defines "the so-called missionary element" as composed of descendants of original missionaries and those who have intermarried with them. He states that "none of them are engaged in evangelical work, but in business and political affairs."

There are now immediately engaged in evangelical work in Honolulu six sons of missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Hingham, Bishop, Damon, Emerson, Gulick and Parker. Several daughters of missionaries are also employed in such work.

The wealth and influence of many missionaries' sons engaged in business is employed to a rare and exceptional degree in religious and benevolent work. The larger part of the annual outlay of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, amounting to \$100,000, comes from the sons of missionaries. Their annual gifts to such causes cannot average less than \$100,000.

THERE IS PROBABLY NO DIFFERENCE OF SENTIMENT AMONG THESE RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT MEN AND WOMEN AS TO THE UTTER DEMERIT OF MR. HUMPHREYS AS A JUDGE OR POLITICIAN. Upon the twelfth question, which he adopted as a convenient stalking-horse, there is among them great difference of opinion, with equal conscientiousness. A portion of them believe with a great body of temperance people that all government toleration of sin, whether in saloons or brothels, is a wickedness. Others with equal conscientiousness and some of the best and purest of these people, believe that the system of regulation and medical inspection existing here for forty years is indispensable to prevent the widespread and destructive infection of all classes of natives and foreigners by loathsome and painful diseases.

It goes without saying that the latter is the decided opinion of the great mass of the community who are not controlled by religious sentiment. THERE ARE FEW PERSONS HERE WHO DO NOT DERIDE THE IDEA THAT MR. HUMPHREYS IS SINCERE IN HIS OPPOSITION TO THAT SYSTEM OF REGULATION. The question is a very difficult one for persons of religious and moral culture. We have already discussed it in our article for the New York Independent, printed above.

The editor has no special resentment against Mr. Humphreys for representing him as a "lay preacher." His well-known address is "Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., The Hawaiian Board of Missions, a 'newspaper correspondent' may be answered by saying that some fifty of his articles have been published during the last eight years in The Independent of New York.

DOLE GOVERNMENT PURE.

The article referred to above as having been sent by Dr. Bishop to the Independent is as follows:

The object of this paper is to repel certain aspersions against the present government of the Territory of Hawaii, which have been published by Miss Jessie Ackerman, and widely circulated in the United States.

In a recent letter to the Woman's Journal, Miss Ackerman, writing from Japan, uses the following expression: "Three hundred women have now at least the right to claim their bodies as their own personal property, and to withdraw from what became a State fostered industry."

"The officials of the Territory, who are probably as corrupt a set of men as ever bartered public morals for a price, etc."

I have no doubt that Miss Ackerman is entirely sincere in these expressions. But I wish to assert that she has been entirely misled, and has made accusations which are quite untrue. There has been no "State fostering" of the "industry." The leading officials of the Territory are not "corrupt," but are men of eminent personal and political purity. They have never taken any "price" for the "bartering of public morals," which is charged. Every one of the offenses alleged is absolutely untrue.

What are the facts in the case? Listen. Honolulu is a large sea-port, frequented by a great transient population of seamen and travellers and, in later years, of soldiers. There is also a resident population of white, native, and Asiatic races, who are at least fifty per cent in excess of the females. Most of these men are determined to gratify their dominant appetites. Four-fifths of the females of Honolulu are of Polynesian and Asiatic races, upon whom considerations of chastity have slight weight. Now with so much fire and so much tinder, is any man such a fool as to suppose that the suppression of the evil traffic is within the limits of possibility? It is not.

The problem of the government is how best to regulate and restrict it. None of your great cities make any attempt to suppress it. There is more or less regulation of it by the police. In Hawaii, for forty years there has been a practical licensing of the foul traffic under medical inspection. The present government inherited that system from the monarchy, and did not change it. One of our ablest and purest men maintains that it is the best system available. The officials have been absolutely honest in pursuing that course. Whether they have been wise, is of course open to question.

Of late years the traffic has fallen chiefly into the hands of Japanese procurers or masters, and their female victims, who are "slaves" only so far as their moral degradation renders them such. During some recent years, the traffic was conducted mainly in the slums of Chinatown, within one-fourth mile of the post-office. Being spread over considerable area, there were many grievous abuses and oppressions which were beyond the reach of the police. The burning of Chinatown one year and a half ago, scattered these brothels all over the city, where they became an insufferable nuisance to the decent residents.

What happened then was that certain private parties erected stockades and barracks in the district of Iwilei, one mile from the postoffice. There the whole traffic was concentrated. The police say it is a special supervision and maintained order. The inmates occupied the barracks only two-thirds of the night, living elsewhere. They were in "slavery" only as most of their kind in American cities live in a species of slavery, which is voluntary. Altogether, it was of course a most foul and vile condition of things. The vice of the city was concentrated into a small area. There Miss Ackerman visited and observed it with most natural horror. A year earlier she might have passed amid the same amount of vice in Chinatown, and scarcely have perceived it. Today she might traverse various slums of the city and not perceive the same vice, which is now widely distributed through the city by the abolition of the Iwilei stockades.

She rejoices in that abolition, and her own part in it. If the actual traffic and its horrible pollution had been at all diminished, there would be more reason to rejoice. The truth seems to be that those evils are only being more widely disseminated. Yet Honolulu is not a Sodom, any more than Boston or Philadelphia. We have many "righteous men," and not least among them are our excellent Governor S. B. Dole, and many who are associated with him. Honolulu, September 20, 1901.

New Australian Flag.

On September 3rd the new flag of the Australian Federation was hoisted in Melbourne in the presence of great crowds. The flag, which was selected from designs handed in by 20,000 competitors, is a very beautiful one. It has a union jack in the upper left hand corner, the rest of the ground being deep blue. Under the Union Jack is a large white six-pointed star, to represent the six federated states of Australia. On the right half of the flag the southern cross is represented with white stars. This design was selected with an eye to history, heraldry, blazonry, distinctiveness, utility and the cost of making the bunting. The flag is to be seen in the store of E. W. Jordan on Fort Street, having been brought here by R. A. Jordan, who recently returned from Australia on the Aorangi.

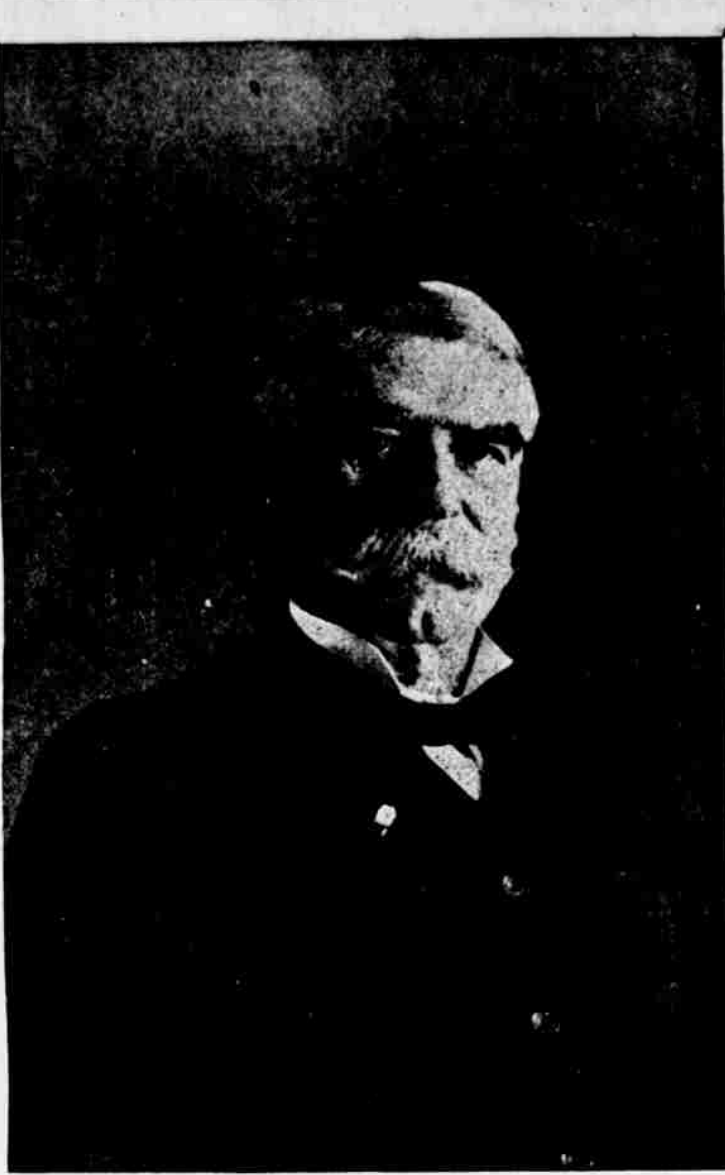
STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grinnett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Turkish agents are to be expelled from France.

Colonel De Louney, of the French army, says the invasion of Great Britain by France is entirely feasible.

Banker W. G. Henshaw made an unsuccessful attempt to secure control of the Oakland Savings Bank.



FRANCIS MURPHY.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S FAREWELL

FRANCIS MURPHY bade Honolulu a long good-bye last night at the hall of the Temperance club which bears his name. Almost his last act was to confer upon the young men who have carried on the work of the club through the late storm of distrust occasioned by the financial troubles of Austin, the privilege of using his name to further the work of gospel temperance. At a meeting of the club directors held prior to the farewell services, Francis Murphy penned the following authorization:

To officers and members of Francis Murphy Club No. 1:
My Dear Brothers and Sisters:—It gives me pleasure to authorize the use of my name in Gospel Temperance as conducted by your association. God be with you all.
(Signed) FRANCIS MURPHY.

Interest centered upon the great leader of the temperance movement and the speakers on the stand who preceded him were full of the regret which all felt at his coming departure for the coast on today's steamer. All united in praising the work which he has done not alone in Honolulu, but in Hilo, and for the opportunity which had been given the people of this city to promote the doctrine of Francis Murphy—"With malice toward none and charity for all," and apply it to the reformation of man addicted to drink. They heaped praises upon him for the strength which his personality added to the work and expressed sincere regret that the standard-bearer of temperance was at last to depart for other scenes.

At the conclusion of the exercises men and women crowded about Mr. Murphy to shake him by the hand and to bid him a last adieu and a last good-bye. None were more regretful at leaving the Hawaiian Islands than Mr. Murphy, but as he himself expressed it, the work begun in his name was in good hands and he felt that it would be carried along safely and that no talent would attach to his name. It was for that reason that he had so willingly entrusted his name to their keeping. That name, he said, was his greatest possession, beloved by his wife and children, and those who had the honor of it in their possession in Honolulu, were entrusted with a thing which was dearer to him than all else in this world.

When the services began Mr. Murphy was upon the platform together with Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. Mr. Hartley, Theodore Richards and Major Wilson, the latter being the chairman of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Thwing, who was followed by Mr. Westervelt who made a tender address full of regrets at the leave-taking of Mr. Murphy. He said it was not a pleasure to say good-bye but it was a pleasure to have known Mr. Murphy. There was one thing which Mr. Murphy had left behind and that was the great principle of ministerial life, that the work should increase year by year. He thought that those who had gathered from time to time to hear Mr. Murphy had not done enough for the man who had redeemed them. There must be a determination to carry out the work of Mr. Murphy with the hearty support and co-operation of the community. It should be open and above-board from beginning to end. He concluded by saying: "Oh, Brother Murphy, may the time never come when peace to you will mean stagnation; may the time never come when the willkias, the troubles of life, will attach to you; may there always be a surcease from all noise and confusion, and a singing of the song of absolute faith in the only One who can remodel degenerate man."

Theodore Richards spoke in a light happy vein, his short address being replete with witticisms and bright sayings. He said he thought he was pretty well "broken in" as he had made many rounds in the city with Mr. Murphy in addressing various peoples on

temperance. He felt he was a kind of "buffer" to precede Mr. Murphy to prepare them for the good that was to come. He called Mr. Murphy a specialist, a physician, whose province it was to heal special diseases, those of the mouth and the mind. He said there had been a little "puttering" in temperance work in past weeks, but that was all over. He had accompanied Mr. Murphy to the prison on two occasions, where Mr. Murphy had left a good word. The latter called the prison a "repair shop," and many of the prisoners who heard him use the words would not forget them. As a specialist he told them to get well again as soon as they could and come out when they were well; of course the State had something to say about the time they were to come out. He wished Mr. Murphy God-speed. He had left some good things here that were going to grow up well. The substitute for the saloon, as typified in the Murphy hall, had grown out of this work and would be carried on.

Mr. Hartley spoke of the time when he first heard of the two great lights on the temperance horizon—John B. Gough and Francis Murphy. He spoke of the pleasure it had given him to accompany Mr. Murphy to Hilo and work for the cause of temperance. He had seen the marvelous work which Mr. Murphy had performed there and was a witness of the manner in which he persuaded men to leave their cups of liquor and join the temperance movement. He was refreshed by his companionship with the veteran in the holy work. He was ready to bid him God-speed because he was a Christian and a follower of Jesus Christ; he bade him God-speed because he was a temperance leader. His work of thirty-one years was strewn with the glory of God and thousands called his name blessed. He hoped for greater and larger success to crown his endeavors. He said that all with one heart joined in the one supplication: "God Bless Francis Murphy."

Mr. Murphy was in a happy mood, despite the fact that so many regrets had been spoken, yet withal he was tender in his own regrets at having to end the last night of his stay in Honolulu. He waxed eloquent as he neared the close of his brief address, and prayed that success might remain with the men who have elected to carry on the temperance work in his own name. He thanked the ministers of the gospel who had aided him and helped to establish the Murphy movement for what he hoped would be a permanent and lasting thing in the Hawaiian Islands. He thanked the press for his generous support of his work, and said that there was always one friend he could count on, no matter where he went, and that was the public press. Without the press his work would be poor indeed, but with it, the most valuable results were had. Mr. Murphy regretted departing from such beautiful islands, but the voice of his wife and children were calling to him from across the water, and he must answer. He trusted that although about to part the parting could be summed up in the words of the old hymn composed in his honor, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Mr. Murphy spoke, in part, as follows: "I don't know what I shall say after the eloquent eulogies that have been pronounced over me, but they were all full of kindnesses and I am fond of kindness. I think it is a great medicine. I am greatly indebted to you for saying good-bye to me as I am about to take my departure from these islands in the beautiful vessel it has been a great experience to me. I did not think I should stop here, but after meeting Dr. Kincaid he suggested that a series of temperance meetings be arranged and so they were. We did this in the hope that we would win men to sobriety. Win men. That's a great thing to do. You have got to win them, you have got to obtain the man's consent, same as you do a girl's when you want to marry her. So many pop the question to a man to sign the pledge before he wants to. You have got to persuade a man to make him forsake a habit. There is very little success, I think, without this method of reaching men with malice toward none

and with charity for all.' I have been trying in my humble way to get men to respect their families, and their country, and their God. It is true, I have had great success, but I have had great help. I have done very little myself. I am astonished myself at the wonderful increase that God has given to me. When you come to plant a kernel of corn and get three ears from it, you know something of the generosity of God. So men with small gifts who consecrate their lives to a great purpose will have great results—to themselves most of all.

"I want to extend my grateful thanks to the ministers of this city, and to the public press, who have been a unit in the support of this movement. I owe my grateful thanks to the public press of America. Everywhere it has been a great help to me. You cannot do without the public press. It is a great force. If you have not the public press with you, you will do a pile of work and obtain small results; but with the help of the press, you will succeed. I have received the most hearty help from the press of Honolulu, and am truly grateful.

"We have got an organization here—they call it a Murphy organization. That's a great name, isn't it? That's a great name to put onto it. I hope God will bless it. I am fully persuaded that gospel temperance is a success. The men of this club have asked me the use of my name to go with it, and I hope it will not be stained by any misconduct on their part, and I don't believe it will. I have nothing but my name. I have the distinguished honor of being a poor man, after many opportunities to be rich. I would sooner die than have a stain on my name. I can get long without anything I have got except my name. My wife and children think a great deal of it. I am sure that these gentlemen who are banded together understand me and know just what my heart's desire is, and will be helpful of my name and use it to help them. When you make a bad use of anything, you will get into trouble. I want to say here that the most generous men I have ever seen are in these islands. I have not seen their like anywhere else in the United States. It is for you to be grateful to these generous men and women. I think this society will get real generous support from these Christians. You must give an account of the money you receive and what you do with it. If you don't, you don't get any more money. Nobody, I hope, is going to collect money for their own use—that won't do. We must have an accounting for every penny for their work, and I hope you will keep your books correct, and any time any one wants to see your books, you can show them. That's where you are going to succeed. This is a lovely hall, but somewhat expensive. Perhaps you ought to get a cheaper place. You must have money for it. It's a case of 'don't get married until you get a cage.' We want to be honest and true, every one of us.

"I have taken particular pains to associate myself with these men, and find them true and correct in all their dealings, and hope they will succeed and carry forward this work, and perhaps I will be back again. I have been inspired by the beauty of this city. I hope Mr. Hartley will succeed. I thank Mr. Westervelt for his aid, and I hope Professor Richards will be president of this association. You will be a great blessing to these men here. They have had a hard time, they went through a storm, but we will let the dead past bury its dead, and act for the present only. The best of business men are all delighted with the work. The newspaper men have been enthusiastic. I want to thank Mr. Nakuna. You have been a great friend of ours and with the Hawaiians, and I want to thank all of them for the work they have done for me.

"I am homesick and am going home. God be with you until we meet again. Now that we are to separate, my heart is sad because I shall not see these dear friends again. God bless you all as they have blessed me in this holy work."

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MANY CHARITIES AIDED.

The various charities of the city are the richer for the quiet benefactions of Mrs. W. G. Irwin, which, following her usual custom she has distributed during the past few days. While it is impossible to secure a complete list of these, the following is made up by one of the leaders in charitable work of the city, as being the destination of most of the \$5,000 thus set aside for the benefit of those to whom it may bring relief:

Associated Charities, \$500; American Relief Society, \$500; F. W. Damon's Chinese school, \$500; British Benevolent Society, \$500; German Benevolent Society, \$500; Stranger's Friend Society, \$500; Portuguese Benevolent Society, \$500; Catholic Benevolent Society, \$500; Hawaiian Relief Association, \$500; Free Kindergartens, \$50; Peniel Mission, \$100; various other minor charities, \$150.

For the Aged

Health for All: Young and Old.

We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.

Mr. Levi Grant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—Cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Night Cough, and All Pulmonary Disorders. The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world. Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

KOMEL

Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

CARBONATED BY THE CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., (Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii. Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Main. Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

A fire at Emporia, Kansas, damaged property to the extent of \$100,000.

STODDARD'S TRIBUTE TO FATHER DAMIEN

In a little booklet recently issued by a local Catholic Society, Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard gives a brief sketch of the life and labors of "Father Damien: The Martyr of Molokai." Born in a small village in Brabant in 1880, he seemed from earliest childhood to be predestined to the mission among the heathen. Poverty and self-denial were dearer to him than all the temporal joys, and he longed to go forth and begin the works of mercy for which he felt God had prepared him. At the age of four-and-twenty, fresh from the Seminary of Louvain, he reached Honolulu, and for nine years was stationed in Hawaii. One day being present, as a guest, at the dedication of chapel in Wailuku, on the island of Maui, he heard Bishop Maigret express his sorrow that he had not missionaries enough, so that he might spare one for care of the suffering lepers of Molokai. Father Damien immediately offered his services, and that very day started for the leper settlement. Soon his whole heart was in the work. He had neither eyes nor ears for anything save the spiritual and temporal welfare of his afflicted people. For more than thirteen years no trace of the dread disease manifested itself, but he knew that sooner or later his hour must come, and that he must die among his people. Then came the beginning of the end. For three years longer he worked among the poor creatures he loved so well, then passed on to wear the martyr's crown. His last words were: "I would not be cured if the price of my cure was that I must leave the island and give up my work." For the glory of God and the love of his fellowmen the young Belgian priest gave up his life. His deep devotion, his self-sacrifice, his service for the most unfortunate of God's creatures, will never be forgotten. Every one should read Mr. Stoddard's brief sketch of one of the noblest examples of the world's army of martyrs.—News Letter.

TRAINING AT KAMEHAMEHA

Some Changes in the Methods of Teaching.

Important changes in the methods of instruction have been made at the Kamehameha Boys' School this term in that the instruction in the trades takes place in the morning and the mental work is now set over until afternoon. The change was made by Principal Charles Bartlett Dyke in order that more time could be given over to the trades' instruction. The change, however, has not necessitated any shortening of the hours for mental development and nothing has been lost by the rearrangement.

Principal Dyke has come to realize that the work in the shops connected with the school has an important bearing upon the future prospects of the scholars and that every effort should be made to equip each scholar with a trade to his liking, which coupled with the mental training of the institution, will make of him a useful citizen and one who can earn good wages by an intelligent use of his hands and brain.

"During the summer many of the boys went to work in various places in the city, more especially in the Iron Works and in planing mills, putting to excellent use the training they had received during the previous years of their attendance at the school," said Mr. Dyke to an Advertiser reporter. "They were qualified to earn \$2 and \$2.50 per day, and returned to the fall term of school with anywhere from \$50 to \$100 in their pockets, representing their savings. This speaks well for the manner in which the students have applied themselves to the learning of a trade, and is the incentive by which we hope to materially increase instruction in the various trades taught by us.

"The course of study has not been materially changed except in trying to get in more trade work. For the older boys in the mornings they work in the shops. This is simply to develop trade work. The boys of the three upper grades spend three hours of the forenoon in the shops. We give them instruction in the machine shop, forge shop and carpenter shop in the forenoon. They take to the machine shop and are most anxious to work where everything seems on the move. We have done little construction work about the premises, but this will be a feature which will be largely developed. The shops are practically running all day, so from this it can be understood that the boys are kept pretty busy either with their hands or with their books.

"We are pushing the agriculture work as much as possible and I am gratified at the energy displayed by the students in this department. This work is carried on under Mr. Krouse, who comes from the University of California. He has charge of the greenhouses. He is a very intelligent and efficient instructor and the boys make wonderful progress under him. It is surprising how much interest is taken in field work. Instruction in this department is for the two upper grades. This is all practical work, there being no class room instruction in connection with it. This department includes work in the garden, with the dairy, pigery and looking after the work horses and mules, all under Mr. Krouse's direction. We have thirty pigs and hogs, fifteen head of cattle and several horses and mules.

We raise a great deal of garden truck for the boys' dining hall and they take a great deal of interest in what they are producing for their own consumption. It is to the credit of the boys to say that they have cleared the land in many places of the great masses of rock which encumber the premises.

"At present instruction in the trades department includes also mechanical and architectural drawing. At some future time we will take up painting and electricity and do some construction work. Some of the boys are already excellent carpenters and it is contemplated having the boys get out their own plans and specifications and entirely construct certain buildings on the premises.

"The manual training work is for the lower grades for the little boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. They are given one and a half hours instruction in the afternoon. They work in the tailor shop, do a little carpentering and elementary forge work and wood turning. The tools and general equipment of the trades and manual training departments are excellent, but of course need to be augmented from time to time by new features."

LEPER ESCAPED.

A Chinaman Gets Away From Kailhi and is at Large.

When the steamer Lehua left this port Monday afternoon she had only four lepers on board, while she was to have had fifteen. This was due to the fact that the remaining one had escaped while in detention in Kailhi. The superintendent of the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, Mr. Reynolds, stated however that he had no doubt that the man would be captured very soon.

The escaped leper, who was not a very bad case, though he had some rather ugly leprosy sores, was a Chinaman, and as Chinese generally very much object to being held by the authorities in any case, the man was closely watched. The lepers were all congregated in an enclosed yard with a high board fence around it, and as he probably saw the hopelessness of an attempt of escape during the day he waited till the supper call was made. The guard, thinking

THE PHILOSOPHERS OF HILO

TALK OF CURRENT AFFAIRS

"I would like to know where this squabble in Honolulu is going to end," remarked the Cheerful Liar. "There's Judge Humphreys in Washington charging the Dole Government with corruption; that is, if the blackboard message is correct. Just what he means by corruption is more than I can find out. If he means that the officials have been crooked with finances, or that they have accepted bribes for favors done or to be done, I think he is in error. The Dole Government from its inception may have been weak in some respects, but I do not see how it can be charged with crookedness and the charges stand. I have never been a strong supporter of the Government for the reason that it is the child of the overthrow of the monarchy, and my opposition to it is mainly on account of the methods adopted to accomplish the end. But you may go back to the very beginning and I will ask any of you where men of such integrity as constituted the Provisional Government and the Republic could be found to give up their business for State matters? They have not been boodlers in any sense, nor have they been generally extravagant in the administration of the affairs. There may be instances, of course, where economy could have been practiced, but this is only in isolated cases. A charge of corruption is serious enough to demand a close investigation, and if it is made I am sure the Government will be vindicated. Possibly Judge Humphreys refers to favoritism in some cases. If that is what he means it is probable the skirts of the officials may be soiled a trifle."

"And he may not have said anything resembling corruption," said the Early Riser. "I cannot believe, everything that goes into the newspapers. For instance: A month or two ago he was quoted as damning the sugar planters and attempting to injure the sugar industry. One interview of his implied that the Porto Rican in Hawaii was in a condition similar to that of the reconquered Cuba during the Weyler regime. I cannot believe that Judge Humphreys was correctly quoted in that statement, and if he was, he was mistaken. In my opinion the Porto Ricans who have come here and worked on the plantations for a month or two, until they have fed up a bit, are as healthy looking as the average resident. I'm not saying anything about them as laborers; I am merely speaking of their appearance physically."

"This is a new move of Judge Humphreys in charging corruption and one that was not expected, consequently the defense must be given time to answer. Attorney General Knox, in my opinion, has been so flooded with correspondence from men dissatisfied with President McKinley's appointments that he is about sick of the whole business. Some of those appointees feel that they are about the only ones worth anything and they keep writing Knox about it. I do not believe the officials of the Government will be disturbed on a mere ex parte statement."

that all the lepers would go to supper, did not watch the Chinaman, and this individual was not slow to see his chance. He scaled the fence and disappeared before any one noticed it. As attempts of escape are generally made during the night much attention is not paid to the prisoners during the day, and as it was just dusk when the Chinaman made his exit, it was some little while before it was discovered that he had gone. Search was immediately made, but up to the departure of the Lehua he had not yet been found.

FOR CARRYING MAILS.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has issued an advertisement in pamphlet form, covering the mail-carrying system by steamers and star routes to these islands. Hawaii is the fourth division of the United States mail service. The mail contracts for the routes which have been made up to the present time by Mr. Carr are only for the remainder of the four-year period, which ends June 30, 1902. The pamphlet gives the amount of bonds necessary for the steamer and star routes, these bonds in every case being at least fifty per cent higher than at the present time. The new routes will have to give bonds in the same proportion.

Way ports will be included besides the terminal, which are specified in the following, but they will not have delivery at such small intervals. This will be different, however, where mail is brought by irregular mail vessels. The various termini of the mail routes are as follows:

Hana to Kaupo, once a week; Hilo to Kapoho, once a week; Hilo to Laupahoehoe, six times a week; Hilo to Kailua, about five times a week; Hilo to Laupahoehoe, three times a week; Honolulu to Elele, once a week; Honolulu to Hana, once a week; Honolulu to Hanalei, at least weekly; Honolulu to Hilo, once a week; Honolulu to Honolulu Landing, at least bi-monthly; Honolulu to Honolulu, three times a month; Honolulu to Honolulu, at irregular intervals; Honolulu to Kalaupapa, once a week; Honolulu to Nawiliwili, Landing, once a week; Honolulu to Waimanalo, once a week; Honolulu to Heala, six times a week; Honolulu to Wailuku, about four times a week; Kailua to Napo, about once a week; Kailua to Kalaupapa, once a week; Kailua to Honolulu, twice a week; Kailua to Mahukona, twice a week; Kailua to Mahukona, three times a week; Kailua to Mahukona, about four times a week; Kailua to Hanalei, three times a week; Kailua to Kekaha, three times a week; Kailua to Ulupaiakua, Napo, once a week; Kailua to Honolulu, about three times a week; Kailua to Punaluu, once a week; Kailua to Makawao, six times a week; Kailua to Pauwela, six times a week; Kailua to Hana, once a week; Kailua to Wailuku, twice a week; Kailua to Hanalei, three times a week; Kailua to Wailuku, not less than every three weeks; Kailua to Mahukona, twice a week; Kailua to Wailuku, about four times a week; Kailua to Mahukona, six times a week; Kailua to Wailuku, six times a week; Kailua to Pail, six times a week.

"I think charges of extravagance in improvements in Hawaii may be supported by facts," remarked the Kicker. "But such rigid economy has been practiced in the districts away from Honolulu that the extravagant expenditures in Honolulu are quite offset. Compare this condition of roads and bridges in Honolulu with ours on this island and note the difference. Here our Road Board is not allowed sufficient money to keep the bridges in repair, while in Honolulu everything is kept in prime condition. You may take even the Volcano road. Why, there are places there that are not fit to be in any roads, and the only comfortable part of it is about a half mile above the Keaua store. A ride in the stage coach from the terminus of the railroad to Mountain View on Thursdays and Saturdays is about as severe a punishment as one can have—first, because the road is bad, and again because on those days the stage is overcrowded with passengers and freight. I would like to see the directors of the Volcano Stables Company condemned to take that ride on those days for a month. In my opinion there would be an auxiliary stage or freight wagon after the first trip."

"People who know the officials of the Government will laugh at the idea of their being considered extravagant," said the Sage of Kaumana. "Men who are not extravagant in their personal matters will not be so in official matters. Extravagance is something that is born in a man and it will stick to him until he dies, whether he has money or not. A man who will not save on ten dollars a month will find it impossible to do so on two hundred. He gets accustomed to spending more than he earns and the habit stays with him through life; he couldn't be happy unless he is worrying over his debts. I have known Mr. Dole longer than any of you, perhaps, and I have never heard of his having a single extravagant idea in his personal affairs, and I do not believe he would surround himself with men having that fault. If he is a poor man today it is not through extravagance so much as through unwise investments during California boom times, and his desire to make other people happy by contributing to their pleasures. Dole does a lot of good that does not get into the newspapers and grateful people remember him as he remembers them."

"There is one thing certain," remarked the Cheerful Liar. "President McKinley succeeded, unconsciously I hope, in selecting men for the judiciary who have been antagonistic to the Territorial officials of his own selection. Judge Edging is a rare exception, and in spite of the opposition to his appointment he has turned out to be one of the best in the bunch. He has no time for politics and no time to lay wires for the annoyance of the Government or for his personal aggrandizement. Edging is a quiet man and a mighty good judge if the limited number of his decisions reversed by the supreme court is a criterion."—Hilo Herald.

O. R. & L. Co.'s Work on the Front.

The waterfront is becoming more lively after the uncommon dullness of the end of last week. The O. R. & L. Co. especially is preparing to do big business. Monday 20,000 bags of sugar were stowed in the makai warehouses of the railroad wharf, and when the Californian comes in some time in the end of this week, all this sugar will have to be transferred to this big steamer. As the loading facilities of this wharf are of a superior quality, however, this work will probably be completed in very short order. Besides the work of loading and unloading the steamers, several sailing vessels are now in port with lumber of various kinds, some of which will be used for the construction of the new marine railway, which the company is going to build over by the slaughter house at Twiell. This railway is not to be used for heavy vessels, its main purpose being to provide work for the large machine shops of the company. It is intended to do light repairing work besides the building of scows, lighters, etc.

German Lloyd May Come.

It is rumored in shipping circles in the Orient that within thirty days the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will have their vessels touching this port. It is said that the company is already advertising in Chinese papers announcing its intention of running a regular line from Chinese ports via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco. This will give this company what probably will be the longest line in the world, as they already have steamers running from Bremen to the Orient. The report has been current for a year, but at that time nothing came of it, as the company had no railroad connections in the States. Since then, however, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road has secured a terminus in San Francisco, and it is reported that this line will connect with the steamship company.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Sydney Mails Rushed Through to England on Time.

Through their unapproachable speed American railroads have won a contract from the British government to carry the colonial mail across the continent as a part of a new mail route decided on between Australia and London.

The recent record-breaking dash of the Union Pacific, Burlington and Lake Shore trains made it possible to reduce the mail-carrying time between Sydney, S. W., and the metropolis of the world by seven days. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, was so pleased over the change in the schedule which gave him an opportunity to read about the latest hop at Melbourne that he gave the order which shifted the itinerary from the Suez canal route to the United States.

The announcement, made simultaneously yesterday in the offices of the three railroads, explains the concern of the different managements over the problem of overtaking the regular Lake Shore mail train Sept. 7 before it reached Cleveland. The British government had made it plain that should the three lines make it possible to shorten the period by seven days the change would be made. All three declared that the task would not be difficult, but an unexpected accident on the Union Pacific almost lost the American railroads this valuable concession.

The contract seemed about to slip from the hold of the three roads, when, by an extraordinary effort, the Burlington made up between Omaha and Chicago all but thirty-eight minutes of a three hours' loss. A special train, consisting of an engine and a mail car, was in waiting to overtake the regular train before it reached Cleveland. It was admitted that unless the pursuit terminated between Chicago and the Ohio city a further chase would be fruitless.

What feats of travel it was necessary for the special train to perform can best be appreciated when it is known that the regular train was speeding across Indiana at an average speed of fifty-one miles an hour. The pursuing special maintained an average rate of fifty-nine and one-half miles an hour, overtaking the regular at Toledo. In this way the ingenious American railway men won for themselves the valuable award that means thousands of dollars annually to their earnings.

The mail from the British colonies in the far-away Pacific and Indian oceans is transmitted every two months. The traffic managers of the three systems do not believe that it will be necessary again to appeal to the extraordinary methods made necessary on the probationary trip to deliver the letters and packages at the New York docks on time. The mail last time consisted of 127 sacks, completely filling a railway mail coach of the latest pattern. Great importance attaches to the new departure in handling the British mail, because it consists largely of documents intended for the British parliament and the colonial secretary.

"We have simply shown that we can yet teach our English friends a few things about railroad speed and inventiveness," said a railroad man last night. "A difference of seven days is a great deal, and Mr. Chamberlain is not the sort of man to overlook the advantage in transporting the mail across the American continent."—Chicago Chronicle.

Woodpeckers for Hawaii.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, is figuring on the introduction of woodpeckers into the Hawaiian Islands. He believes that they would do much to decrease the number of boring insects, which are such a source of damage to the forest trees here.

The species sought to be introduced is the downy woodpecker, which is native to California and which can easily be brought here.

Commissioner Taylor will forward a letter to the agricultural department at Washington on the Mariposa for an opinion, before he takes further action.

Kinau Takes Prisoners.

When the Kinau left this port yesterday noon she had on board four prisoners bound to the Kohala district, Hawaii. The four men, each one being of a separate nationality, a Chinaman, a Japanese, a native and a negro, have been in Oahu prison for some time awaiting their trials for various offenses. One of them, Kamal, the native, who comes from Pahalua in Kau, is charged with murder, while the other three are charged with minor offenses.

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THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.
These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

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Bucket of the best disinfecting
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Price 25c per Pint.
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AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware

Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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FRIDAY OCTOBER 4.

The Honolulu Library is still waiting to add Mr. Carnegie's book to its list of standard works.

If hot air would make a yacht go the independence should have been the one to meet the Shamrock.

The next anarchist drama should be wrought around Emma Goldman playing Eve to Chologos's Adam.

There is one sure thing, Admiral Dewey is trying to play fair umpiring that Sampson-Schley ball game.

"Emperors to which I have kowtowed," should furnish Prince Chin with a subject for his magazine article.

With Bryan buying out weaker papers to combine with his "Commoner" there is an indication that he is not averse to the methods of the trusts.

Men of blood and fire were those pioneer missionaries who never hesitated to throw themselves into any breach where manliness and decided action could save the islands for their people. The history of Richard Armstrong is full of meat for reflection in these piping days of peace.

The fact that the Squires collection of eighteenth century porcelains and bronzes adorned the palace of the Chinese prince who lost his head because he gave his heart to the foreigners, will add a touch of romance to the collection, when it lands in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The breaking of the drought in the Hamakua district will mean much more than the simple putting out of the forest fires. Illness has followed the continued dry spell until there appears no relief but rain. The downpour was most welcome and if it has extended to the scorched district will do inestimable good.

If there is to be any change in the incumbent of the chief cabinet seat, it will likely be to bring Henry Cabot Lodge into possession. Mr. Lodge and President Roosevelt think in common and are old-time friends. In point of scholarship and the sort of acumen which best serves a diplomat, Mr. Lodge is quite the equal of Mr. Hay and all that could be desired of a Secretary of State.

The Friend, the oldest paper in Hawaii, supplements the Advertiser's exposure of Judge Humphreys' untruthfulness with some convincing revelations of its own. The entire Humphreys' brief, as rendered to the Attorney General, hardly reveals, on analysis, a trace of pure fact. Had there been a cable between the mainland and Hawaii, the falsehoods might have been made to react upon his defensive brief with crushing force. As it was, his case presents itself as one of successful fraud, made possible by the isolation of this Territory.

Hawaii has never done much in the way of statues, or permanent memorials of great men, the heroic figure of Kamehameha and the monument to Captain Cook (the latter built by the British) being the only ones we can recall. It is singular, considering the wealth of the Hawaiian element here, that the modern Hawaiian kings, notably Kalakaua, were never represented by appropriate public sculpture. It is now proposed to erect a statue to McKinley, a task which, we hope, may reach fulfillment. A serious intention that way would naturally express itself in a public meeting and the appointment of a committee to raise funds.

The Marquis Ito who is now on his way to the United States, via Seattle, has before visited this country. As a young man he studied finance under Secretary Boutwell, the Treasury chief of Grant's second administration. Before that he had been in Europe with Count Inoue, the two having run away from a foreign vessel and gone to England, arriving there with empty pockets, their funds having been stolen en route. As the greatest statesman of Japan, the Marquis Ito will be received with distinguished honors wherever he may go, particularly in the land of Commodore Perry and John A. Bingham. His making a long journey at this time may be taken to mean that there is no immediate prospect of war in the Far East.

"Col. J. W. Jones' immense water scheme for the Kohala district, which has been under consideration by the Executive Council, has gone over to next Monday morning, when a final conclusion in regard to it will doubtless be reached. . . . The Territorial government, according to the best authorities, can only recommend the franchise to Washington. . . . In Hamakua district alone this will mean millions of dollars to the plantations and settlers. In Kohala it will make truck farming and other small agricultural industries easily possible."

"Trying to give away a valuable franchise under the name of license does not seem to be looked upon with favor by the United States authorities."

And yet singular as it may appear these quotations are made from the columns of the same publication.

MOSQUITOES AND LEPROSY.

With the suggestion that steps be taken for the wiping out of the mosquitoes, comes the intimation that the pests cannot be done away with, as they breed in the taro patches, and the oil which will kill them as surely as it is applied to the surface of the water, will kill the taro. In this connection there is a duty in front of the department of agriculture, which is to find a substitute for kerosene, in some vegetable oil which will kill the mosquito and yet will not injure the taro or rice, which may be planted in the marshes. There are surely vegetable oils which would have the same effect upon the organism of the mosquito, as is ascribed to petroleum. There would result from some such discovery a means of perfectly ridding the islands of the annoyance which has a great effect upon the coming here of visitors from the eastern states. There can be no doubt but the presence of such vast numbers of mosquitoes has the effect of making visitors very shy of appearing among them to dispute with the insects in the open air of an evening. Once allow it to be known that the islands have been rid of the annoyance of such things and there will be a greater vogue to Hawaiian excursions. It is not unwise, too, to look into the possible results of the continued presence of the mosquito as a distributing agent of disease. It is felt by many physicians that the leprosy even may be carried by a mosquito which has made the trip from Kahili to the city. Perhaps the learned will say that the mosquito will not take the journey, but it is not always the real, but the fancied, danger, which causes the people to think hardest and shrink from possible contact with it.

Coupled with this too is the immediate presence, within the city almost, of the leper detention hospital. It must be recognized by the people of Honolulu, to whom familiarity has bred something of contempt of danger from the scourge, that the tourist whose pleasure seeking is a matter in which they are interested, to the extent that it would if directed to this city be the means of stopping many dollars here, is not anxious to run any unnecessary risks, and that he is as shy as a mountain deer. There is no doubt but the ignorance of the reading people as to the contagiousness of the leprosy, the dangers of the plague and the presence of malady to which they must subject themselves to danger of contagion in coming here, has done much to prevent greater numbers of people from visiting the islands. Once let it be known that the lepers are widely separated from the main city, that the mosquitoes are being wiped out and that the city is one in which the health of the people is secure, and there will be an immediate influx of people which will make this a more prosperous community and spread information of the islands which cannot fail to be of great value.

NEW FARTHEST NORTH.

Once more from out of the frozen North comes tidings of accomplishment. This time it is nothing less than the completion of the survey of the northernmost coast of Greenland, and as well the reaching of the farthest north in the western hemisphere. The successful explorer is an American, Lieut. Peary, and his report to the club which sent him out, gives, as well a chart of the coast which he has delimited and much valuable information as to the animal life of the district.

The news of the work done by the Peary expedition comes from North Sydney, borne by Mrs. Peary, who has just returned from out of the ice in the relief steamer Erik. The story of the relief expedition is a most peculiar one in itself. Mrs. Peary and party were frozen in the Payer harbor, a mile away from Cape Sabine, and remained there for eight months, while all this time Mr. Peary was in his winter camp at Fort Conger, only 250 miles away. It was during the spring of 1900 that the great discoveries were made. At that time with a party of six, Peary started from Etah, April 15 and May 15th opened Lockwood's farthest north claim. Due north his course led, but it was only a short distance that he was able to proceed, for the ice pack disintegrating, there were masses of floating ice and stretches of open water which made a halt imperative. This point was at eighty-three degrees and fifty minutes north, or a gain of eleven minutes over the Lockwood mark, and the highest point ever reached on the Western Hemisphere.

Blocked of advance on this line, Peary took up the survey of the coast of Greenland. Nine years previous he had mapped the land to Navy Cliff at the head of Independence Bay. Now moving East he found the same points and was able to complete his map of the entire north coast. This is the most northerly land known, and is without doubt the farthest north land of the globe. His report says:

The new coast shows marked change at the farthest north and the bold headlands and deep bays are succeeded by a low, rolling fore shore, with traces of glacial action, and all the evidences of a continental terminal coast. The likeness of this Greenland coast to that of Grinnell Land west of Cape Hecla is marked and points clearly to similar conditions of land and sea and suggests that it is the littoral of the true Arctic basin.

Musk oxen, bear, lemming and hare were killed and a wolf seen and fired at in the new country and indications of animal life, isolated probably from southern latitudes, were abundant. In Mr. Peary's farthest north claim he placed portions of the flag of his country and his private signal and the names of the Peary Arctic Club members, under whose auspices the work was prosecuted. Temperature of the journey ranged from -40 degrees to 20 degrees above.

But the failure of the attempt to penetrate to the Pole because of the broken ice left only one chance that the Peary theory may be successful in winning the pole through over ice work in the warmer months. There is only one route which has not been proven impracticable. This is the Cape Sabine route. Perhaps by reaching the ice close to the north land line early in the year, and being able to cross to what

is believed to be the solid pack about the pole before the opening of the sea, there may be a clear path to the pole discovered. This will be demonstrated during the coming year. The expedition of 1901 was a failure, in that the men and dogs were not in prime condition and under the circumstances to push on would have been to invite defeat. The latitude reached is not the farthest north by any means, as the Nansen mark is eighty-six degrees, fourteen minutes, while Abruzzi went even seventeen minutes further. These were in the eastern hemisphere however, and the American explorers who have started from the Greenland point have not been able to get so close to the goal. Peary will without doubt reach in his trip the coming spring the highest point recorded, and should the year give victory for any explorer, the credit will be to an American, for with Peary and Baldwin in the field there should be a new mark close to the ninety degree mark set.

AMERICANISM OF THE MAJORITY.

We learn among other surprising things from inspired judicial interviews in the Eastern press that the Dole party is so "un-American" that it is "opposed and condemned" by the majority of the voters of Hawaii. As the Washington correspondents may learn from any political almanac, the majority party here is aboriginal; and if they stop to think in the course of their Hawaiian criticisms, they will doubtless feel a sense of astonishment that Americanism should have so utterly departed from the men who risked life and property to get Hawaii annexed, to the Union and become the special and peculiar endowment of those who, under the banner of the native monarchy, fought it to the last ditch.

Happily there are some concrete illustrations of the kind of Americanism which the success of the majority here in getting full control of the Territory, would ordain—illustrations which the people at Washington should "read, mark and inwardly digest." They are made quotable by the Independent, a daily journal printed in Honolulu and the only organ of the native party, aside from the one surreptitiously conducted by Judge Humphreys, which is printed in English. Speaking of the proposal to erect a monument here to the late President, Tuesday's Independent said:

Hawaii mourned the tragic manner in which McKinley's early career was cut short; Hawaii extended her sincere sympathy to the widow, the relations and the friends of the murdered president. The Hawaiians laid aside their feelings and aroused in 1893 McKinley, and shared in the grief of the nation of which we unwillingly form a part. But to ask the Hawaiians to financially assist in the erection of a monument for the late president, who robbed Hawaii of her independence, her nationality and her flag, is a proposition which only could emanate from Mr. McCandless of nowhere.

"Unwillingly form a part" is a phrase which quite correctly describes the attitude of the party led by Aguinaldo's friend Wilcox, towards the American nation; yet this same party is the only one which gives the anti-Dole movement the ghost of a show. But here is another quotation from yesterday's Independent:

When Mr. McCandless was hoisted out of his high office as minister to Dole, he must have realized that he is not representing the sentiments of the voters. Had he the welfare of the Territory at heart, he would stop his cheap play to the gallery and endeavor to make the Hawaiians forget, if not forgive, the wrongs done to them. It is natural for him and his clique to consider the loss of a country a small matter, but the Hawaiians are not built on the well-boring plan. We are not built on the well-boring plan. We will encourage any movement which will honor the murdered president, but every true Hawaiian would be stultifying himself by assisting in or tolerating the erection of a monument in the yard of the home of monarchs, so ruthlessly destroyed.

This is the sort of "Americanism" which, it is proposed, to put in the place of the kind which stood by the annexation of Hawaii for five long and perilous years. It is an "Americanism" manned by monarchists, most of whom can neither speak nor read the English language, and its chief spokesmen are a few white carpet-baggers, of the corrupt Humphreys type, who hope, with native assistance, to get into a position where they can exploit the country.

CUBAN COMPETITION.

While Cuba if cultivated like Hawaii and given a reciprocal standing might produce sugar enough to seriously affect the price in the American market, there does not seem to be much likelihood that these ends will be reached, if at all, in many years.

To make Cuba produce sugar in relative proportion to Hawaii, there must be (1) competent labor and (2) free entrance to the American market. Most accounts agree that the Cuban peon is as worthless as the Philippine peon. He cannot be made to work steadily and he is so close to the centers of unionism, and so turbulent by nature, that he would strike at critical times and upon slight excuse. We doubt that American capital which is all-essential to the success of a Cuban sugar industry on a large scale, will show any special eagerness to take island risks. It will wait first to study the Cuban when he is left to his own devices; and, of course, an indispensable preliminary will be a breaking down of all tariff barriers between the sugar fields of Cuba and the alluring markets of the United States. That reciprocity will come is by no means sure. It is opposed by interests which reach a large number of influential law-makers, both Republican and Democratic. The beet sugar men are up in arms; so are the Gulf coast planters. They point to a growing American industry and demand that it shall be protected as other growing American industries are. It was this kind of a protest which killed the reciprocity treaties proposed by Mr. Blaine and those more recently framed by Mr. Kassar. If the California raisin men, for example, could defeat the Zante current treaty with Greece—a treaty which President McKinley proposed and recommended in one of his annual messages—then it is fair to infer that

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. F. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well for some time. He believed he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's.

the American sugar growers can defeat the proposed treaty with Cuba.

Perhaps, on the whole, Cuban competition will prove to be a bugbear.

The trouble between Senator Wellington and the late President McKinley began in 1897 over an affair of consuls. Wellington asked the President to give the consulate at Leipzig to a man from western Maryland and an unspecified consular to a man from Washington city. The latter was preferred for the Leipzig assignment and got the post. Wellington fought confirmation but failed, after which he came out against the President and took the stump in 1900 for Bryan. His feelings carried him so far against McKinley that he had no sympathy for him when he was stricken down by the assassin's bullet. Whether he will be driven from the Senate as was Jesse Bright in 1862, remains to be seen; but if not he will go into the same sort of coyness which made Pettigrew's latter day career in the Senate so embarrassing to himself and his State.

There is not much evidence in the dispatches of an anarchist plot against the late President McKinley, nor is Chologos the sort of man whom an anarchist society would naturally size up as a competent assassin. His fits of cowardice might have easily dis-qualified him. The chances are that he will turn out to have been a hare-brained youth, with an inordinate greed for notoriety, who acted on impulse. The spectacle he made of himself in Auburn prison was utterly unlike that of any previous murderer who had borne the anarchist commission. Such men are commonly made of sterner stuff than the pitiful freak who collapsed behind the bars.

If President Roosevelt has, as the telegrams indicate, armed himself so as to be ready for an assassin if one comes, it is no more than might be expected of such a man. The President has held up frontier bandits, killed charring grizzlies and springing mountain lions and received the fire of Spanish sharpshooters and his ability to take care of himself in a melee of any kind is undoubted. If any chief of State could easily turn the tables on a Guiteau or a Chologos that man is Theodore Roosevelt. The anarchist with designs on him will have to be quick if he gets into action first.

A Mexican paper speaks of Roosevelt as a German. On the contrary he is an American whose family has lived on the North American continent since the sixteenth century. Originally, as the name indicates, the Roosevelts came from Holland. The President recalls his ancestral home by attending the Reformed Dutch church and he exhibits many sturdy Boer qualities; nevertheless he is an American of the Americans.

A cable in nine months is the promise of an unexpected boon. When it takes form Hawaiian values ought to strengthen in the expectation that more homeseekers will flock in. A cable would also secure Honolulu's real primacy as the Pacific naval station. Warships would lay here a long time if they were in touch with the Navy Department.

COLUMBIA THE FAVORITE.

Plenty of Money is Wagered on the Cup Defender.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Numerous wagers on the yacht races were reported in Stock Exchange circles today. Most of these were at odds of 8 to 10 on the Columbia, but as good as 10 to 7 was offered at times. No very large bets were announced, although Columbia money is offered in almost any amount. One brokerage firm offered to wager any part of \$4,000 even that the Shamrock would not win two races of the series. About \$4,000 was placed on the Columbia at 5 to 2. Most of this money was taken in \$100 and \$200 lots. One broker said he had \$5,000 to bet even against the Shamrock's winning two of the races. On the curb as good as 10 to 6 1/2 was offered on Columbia with no takers.

Aguinaldo's Body Guard Surrenders.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Major Allambra, two captains, two lieutenants and twenty-eight men comprising Aguinaldo's body guard, surrendered to Captain Delchandy of the Twenty-Second Infantry. They took the oath of allegiance and were released.

Aguinaldo refuses to leave his quarters, though at liberty to do so, for fear of assassination at the hands of General Luna's followers.

Gen. Chaffee has refused to release the prisoners on Guam.

A New Bedford shipping agent has been arrested, charged with bringing into the United States 110 Portuguese lads from Faya. They were leaving to escape the military service.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Yesterday's heavy rain removed any imminent danger of a water famine.

Ninety-nine deaths were reported to the Board of Health during the month of September.

Dr. Winslow, government physician of Koolau, has tendered his resignation. He is at present ill at his home in Kahuku.

Collector Chamberlain has applied to the department at Washington for the appointment of another deputy for outside work in Honolulu.

Hon. W. G. Irwin, accompanied by his family, expects to leave for San Francisco on the Sonoma, on Tuesday, to be gone for several months.

H. A. Bigelow and Ralph Yardley left yesterday on the steamer Kinahu for Maui, where they will ascend Haleakala. They will return next Saturday.

The trees in the Capitol grounds which caused the electrical display Tuesday evening by grounding the current, were trimmed of the offending branches yesterday.

Taxes are beginning to come in, in greater amount than is usual October 1st. Quite a few persons are paying their income tax, though not as many as are liquidating for the general tax.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon tomorrow for the construction of one and nine-tenths miles of railway track on King street, for the Hawaiian Rapid Transit and Land Company lines.

Twelve valuable species of fish, all of entirely new varieties, were sent to President David Starr Jordan by the Mariposa yesterday. Fish Inspector Berndt, who procured the fish with much trouble, is the sender.

Toma Abe, the well known Japanese police officer, captured a runaway yesterday morning on Bethel street. The horse, which belonged to the W. E. Rowell, had been left in front of the post-office without being properly hitched.

Many appeals are being filed with Assessor Pratt from the assessment made by him under the income tax law. Over a hundred appeals have already been taken and will be heard by the court of tax appeals between the 5th and 25th of this month.

The Supreme Court will hold its first session next Monday. Chief Justice Frear does not expect to return until next month, and a circuit judge, or some attorney will be called to sit with Associate Justices Perry and Galbraith during the coming term.

Dr. W. B. Deas, who arrived in this city from San Francisco a few months ago, has been appointed government physician of Koolaula and Koolau-poko districts, succeeding Dr. Winslow, resigned. Dr. Winslow is a graduate of the Cooper Medical College.

The Fire Commissioners heard Chinese claimants all day yesterday. There was but one unusual incident, a Chinese artist who had twenty-four paintings which he valued at \$20, altogether. He modestly admitted, however, that the paintings had a market value of \$10 apiece.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd went to Hawaii yesterday for a visit to Waimanu valley, where he will make an investigation of the Waimanu fire of July. Complaints have been made also, about the lessee of lands there, and Commissioner Boyd will investigate that matter also.

Professor Koehle, the government entomologist, is doubtful about the expediency of introducing woodpeckers into the Territory. He believes that they may do more damage than good, by destroying insects that are useful as a protection against worms which infest the forest trees.

The Japanese Merchants' Association of Hawaii are sending forward by the Mariposa an eloquently worded memorial of condolence to Mrs. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio, and Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Mr. Ono, the secretary of the association, had the documents suitably engrossed by Virgo Jacobsen.

The absence of the officers of Camp McKinley from the memorial services on Saturday at the Kawaunao Church is accounted for by the fact that the ceremonies at Camp McKinley took place at the same hour. The order of the Secretary of War required that they occur at 10 a. m. on the day after the receipt of the order, which was by the Friday mail.

The fifty-third report of the Yokohama Specie Bank was sent to the shareholders yesterday. The gross profits for the past half year amount to yen 4,423,931, and the directors now propose that yen 200,000 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 8,510,000. The directors recommend that from the remainder a dividend of 13 per cent be declared for the year.

The Court of Fire Claims was again occupied with Chinese claimants yesterday. The court is doing everything possible to expedite matters, and yesterday started an innovation in always having two claimants ready to go on the stand as soon as one had finished. It saves a lot of time formerly wasted in looking up the claimant from among a crowd of his fellow countrymen.

Captain Sodergren, of the bark Heper, who was sentenced in the Federal Court here for six months, for cruelty on the high seas, has returned from San Francisco, where he went for the purpose of appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals. He has abandoned this intention, and yesterday presented himself to Acting Marshal Hendry, ready to serve his sentence. His case will probably be acted upon today.

The effect of one wise improvement made by the department of public works was very noticeable yesterday. Last year after the hard rains Fort street was generally filled with running water, that made boots a necessity for the pedestrian. Since then the public works department has put in storm sewers, which easily carried for the water from the hills, and yesterday the streets gave much less than the usual indication of the unusually heavy rain of the night previous.

Mariposa to be Repaired

Upon her return to San Francisco, the Mariposa will be laid up for several months for an extensive overhauling and to be fitted with triple-expansion engines. The Alameda, which has been overhauled at the Risdon Iron Works, will be ready to sail October 14th in place of the Mariposa on the next regular trip to Honolulu, and will be under a guarantee to maintain a speed of fifteen knots. Mechanics who have been engaged in placing her new boilers in position say that the Alameda will be able to make seventeen knots—a speed which, if it could be maintained, would cover the distance between this port and Honolulu in a trifle over five days.—Chronicle.

The British Klondike country produced last year \$5,000,000 less than the mining period, as capital is seeking the American side, where the laws are more liberal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

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Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

NO MORE FUMIGATION

Had Caused Delay In Dispatch of Mails.

The fumigation of all mails from the mainland will be discontinued entirely in the future, the health conditions at San Francisco and in the States warranting this action.

It was for some time the practice to fumigate all mails sent here from the mainland immediately upon their arrival, because of contagious diseases prevalent in San Francisco and the interior. There was often a long delay in the distribution and delivery of mail on that account, until the mail bags had been thoroughly disinfected. Complaints of this delay naturally followed and finally, while it was thought unwise to discontinue the fumigation altogether, a way out of the difficulty suggested itself, in having that work done at San Francisco before the mails were put on the steamers. At the suggestion of the Board of Health Dr. Cofer wrote to the department at Washington and secured the necessary order for a fumigation of mails before leaving the mainland, and this has been done for the past month or more, at San Francisco.

Now the complaint over the delay comes from the other side of the ocean. By a recent mail, Postmaster Oat received a letter from H. P. Tharall, superintendent of the Eighth Postal Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, saying that the fumigation of mails at that point was causing delay in forwarding the mails to Honolulu, and that they were likely to miss the steamers altogether with part of the mail. It was supposed at this end of the line that the mails could be fumigated at San Francisco as fast as they arrived, days before the steamer sailed, and that the last mail from the Coast would arrive in plenty of time to allow of thorough disinfection before sailing time.

It seems from the letter written to Postmaster Oat that often times it is hard work to make connections between the fast trains and the steamships, which are often held for a short time to catch the English mail. In such cases there is no time left for the postal authorities to take the necessary precautions, as requested by the Board of Health here, and it is a case of either missing the boat or dispensing with the fumigating process. In the case of the transport Warren, Superintendent Tharall writes that he was unable to make the steamer with part of the mail, and he forwarded a request to Postmaster Oat to have the order rescinded, at least at the San Francisco end of the line.

In compliance with his instruction, Postmaster Oat sent a copy of the letter to President Sloggett of the Board of Health, with a request for such action as he saw fit, and the latter then went to Dr. Cofer asking him to again write to Washington to have the former order rescinded, as the Board believed it to be no longer necessary in view of the improved health conditions at San Francisco, and other places in the States. Consequently Dr. Cofer addressed a letter to the department at Washington, and the order for fumigating the mails at San Francisco has probably by this time been rescinded. The action of President Sloggett in this matter was approved by the Board, and hereafter the mails will escape fumigation both in San Francisco and Honolulu.

This will make impossible any further delay on that account, and the mails will in the future probably be dispatched with less delay than ever.

MANY DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS

The mortality report for the month of September shows ninety-nine deaths during that period, of which sixty-eight were of males and thirty-one of females. The deaths were divided as to nationality as follows: Hawaiian, 34; Chinese, 27; Portuguese, 11; Japanese, 14; American, 6; British, 1; other nationalities, 4.

The deaths were divided by wards as follows: First, 26; second, 16; third, 13; fourth, 19; fifth, 24. There were fifty-two marriages reported and thirty-nine births.

The report shows that tuberculosis is still causing many deaths, thirteen being reported from that cause alone.

The causes of death were reported as follows: Diphtheria, 2; malarial fever, 3; typhoid fever, 2; whooping cough, 2; cholera infantum, 1; diarrhoea, 2; dysentery, 2; malnutrition, 1; infantile, 2; lupus vulgaris, 1; diabetes, 1; cerebral tuberculosis, 1; mesenteric tuberculosis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; atelectasis, 1; cyanosis, 1; marasmus senilis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 2; apoplexy, 1; brain congestion, 4; hemorrhage, 1; convulsions, 4; beri-beri, 4; endocarditis, 2; fatty heart, 1; valve disease, 1; bronchitis, 6; membranous croup, 1; laryngitis, 1; oedema of glottis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; tonsillitis, 1; gastric ulcer, 1; gastritis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 3; inflammation of intestines, 3; abscess of liver, 1; cirrhosis, 1; peritonitis, 2; ptomaine poisoning, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; uremia, 1; senile gangrene, 1; falls, 1; methods of transportation, 1; manslaughter, 1; suicide, 1.

The reports of various city officers summarized, follow:

REPORT OF CITY PHYSICIAN.
Patients visited, 48; patients sent to hospital, 1; patients treated at office, 23; prescriptions filled, 221.

REPORT OF FOOD COMMISSIONER.
Samples of milk tested, 86; samples of food tested, 18; prosecutions made, 1; drug analyses made, 1; adulterations detected, 22.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST.
Microscopic examinations made, 51; cultures made, 6.

REPORT OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR.
Plans filed, 132; inspections made, 35; permits issued, 132; final certificates issued, 106; sewerage connections approved, 60.

REPORT OF MEAT AND FISH INSPECTORS.
Animals examined, 1,415; carcasses condemned, 6; tubercular cattle destroyed, 6; suke, 1; fish, 121; fish examined, 27,908; fish condemned, 1,294.



The following is from Willet & Gray's latest available circular:

Statistics by Special Cable.—Cuba.—The six principal ports.—Receipts, 2,000; Exports, 2,300; Stock, 82,500 tons against 6,342 tons last year; Centrals grinding, 1 against none last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 715,000 tons against 596,651 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 984,732 tons against 664,409 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 835,394 tons at the even date of August 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 320,323 tons, against an excess of 282,263 tons last year, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27th, 1900.

Hamburg.—Shipments, 250 tons sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen. No engagements. 250 tons refined shipped.

Raw.—The tone and tendency of the raw sugar markets during the week, both at home and abroad have been downward. The disposition of refiners to purchase or make offers for the several cargoes of Javas, which arrived at the Breakwater, forced those cargoes into store to wait a better market. A few sales of small invoices were put through on basis of 34c. for Centrals, 34c. for Muscovados, and 3c. for Molasses sugar, at which the market closes, with a still declining tendency. Europe has continued its decline and old crop beet sugars are now quoted at the extreme low point of 78, 10½d. per cwt., f. o. b. Hamburg, and next month new crop beets are quoted at 85, 11½d. All quotations for raw sugars everywhere are now conceded to be at, or below, cost of production, but whether this fact will tend to lessen the production anywhere remains to be seen. Crops now well underway, will, of course, be made; the Cuba crop is the one largest subject of the present upward conditions, and many estates

may be forced to abandon grinding if present prices continue. The condition of the island is already deplorable and extending worse conditions over the next season will be more so. Hence, it is absolutely essential and indispensable that our next Congress shall take up the question with energy and despatch of making sugars of Cuba free of duty, as already done for Porto Rico. There is no other outcome practicable for the relief of Cuba now under United States protection, either with or without annexation.

Refined.—Because the country allowed its supplies of refined sugars to run low there has been a large and steady demand during the week which refiners have been unable to meet without delay in several grades of the softs. This delay in some cases is ten days, and even an advance of 5c. per 100 lbs. on grades Nos. 4 to 8 did not help matters. At the close, however, demand fell off and grades 4 to 8 are shaded 5 points with out changing the list prices and notice is given that all guarantees will expire Sept. 30, and applying to all sugars in transit at that time as well as to those not shipped. Balance of contracts in force will then be billed at the contract price without regard to the market price. This is an indication possibly of preparation for change of prices in October if not sooner. Such change should naturally be downward under continued bad conditions of the raw market and increased competition from the marketing of the domestic beet sugar crop which will then be beginning. Buyers will continue the hand to mouth basis, but trade should be good the remainder of this month.

National Sugar Refining Company.—The directors of the National Sugar Refining Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred stock. National Sugar Refining Company's books will close September 18th. Reopen October 3d. Dividend payable October 2d.

HILO RAILWAY BONDS SOLD.

ONE of the largest bond transactions recorded on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for many weeks past was that of yesterday when Harry Armitage sold to R. W. Shingle, representing Henry Waterhouse & Company, \$100,000 of the Hilo Railroad Company's consolidated first mortgage six per cent bonds. The bonds were sold at par, \$100, and were taken over by Waterhouse & Co. for various clients.

Prior to this time there have been two issues of the Hilo railroad bonds, the principal amount being for the Hilo and Puna division, \$450,000, and the Olaa division, \$150,000. These issues were consolidated under an agreement made recently, and the new issue of \$1,000,000 authorized. These bonds are due in twenty years, the company reserving the option of redeeming them in ten years. The present actual issue of the consolidated bonds is \$550,000. Of this amount \$900,000 will be used in redeeming the outstanding issues of bonds on the two divisions. The remaining \$250,000 will be spent in extending the railroad line along the waterfront of Hilo, in building a branch line of road to the Hawaii Mill, and in the construction of other branches to the Kinai wharf and to the new wharf which the Hilo Dock Company proposes to build.

In these extensions of the line of the road it will be necessary to cross the Waioa river on two steel bridges, and it may be said that with the exceptions of these structures there will not be a bridge or even a culvert upon the whole fifty miles of the completed road. There are in contemplation further extensions of Hilo. Several long term contracts have been made for the shipment of freight on the waterfront extension. This extension will bring the company's depot to the foot of Waiawaue street, which in itself will be a great convenience to the people of Hilo, and will connect all the lumber yards and warehouses with the wharves.

This company already has found it necessary to increase the carrying capacity of the road and two new locomotives

RAPID TRANSIT CARRIES TRONGS

During the month of September the Rapid Transit company's cars carried 290,000 people, taking in gross receipts \$10,000. This remarkable record will be greatly increased during the present month, according to the present outlook, as there are now daily carried some 7,000 people. That there has been a swelling of the crowds is apparent to every one who rides upon the cars, and the probable extension of the service at once makes it more probable that the passengers will increase in numbers at once.

The time for the receiving of bids for the construction of the line to Palama has been extended. The limit expired at noon yesterday, but owing to the fact that there appeared would-be bidders who said that they could not get their bids in shape by the original hour set, at their solicitation the officers of the company decided that bids would be

taken until noon Thursday, of the present week. There will be about a half dozen bids for this work and its speedy completion is expected.

Information has been received by the officers of the corporation that the switches and curves which were ordered from the East, and which were delayed at San Francisco by the strike, had been shipped and would be here within a short time. This means the speedy completion of the Manoa division and the extension of the service to that portion of the line.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Charges of bribery are made against the city council of Santa Barbara, Cal., in connection with a building contract.

MUCH MONEY IN THE POST

Increase in Order Business Now Done.

The money order business of the postoffice of the Islands has shown within the past year an increase in the number of the orders issued which, while it is not sufficient to make the sum total for the quarter just ended greater than for the equivalent period of last year, is in fact an evidence that the general business is much heavier.

During the first three months of the control of the local office by the United States authorities, with the reduced rate of exchange which it afforded, there was a general disturbance of the exchange market. The introduction of the rate of the postoffice, 30 cents a hundred, was so tempting that one large business house bought \$30,000 worth of exchange. As the limit of the size of an issue under the United States regulations is \$100, this one order swelled the number of issues, as well as the total of business done, and taking this into consideration, the growth that appears on the face of the report.

During the three months ending September 15, 1900, there were issued 3,250 domestic money orders, calling for \$102,625.04. During the same period of this year the same office issued 4,151 orders, the amount of money being involved being \$28,625.99. Taking out the one transaction of 300 issues, \$20,000, to one house, as there was never again such a transaction, the growth of the general business done by the office is shown. During this period the foreign business shows a most phenomenal increase. While last year there were only 232 orders sold in the three months, the amount of money being \$14,148.79, during the present year there has been a total of \$15,162.99, transferred in 469 orders.

While these figures show a great business done by this office in the sending out of money, there is even a more tremendous showing in the local payments. There was only \$178,487.82 paid out during the three months of 1900, but the payments which are recorded for the past quarter amount to \$178,268.62. The numbers of paid orders involved were, in 1900, 5,091, and this year, 12,559.

Honolulu is the clearing house for the other offices of the Islands, something like fifty in number, and these transmitted to the officials here during the three months just past, \$493,492.95 in cash. This class of business has increased to an enormous extent since the national government took over the postal business. There is a constant stream of orders being cashed at the local office, and the business done during the force of the steamer days. While there are no more of the extremely large transactions which marked the opening days of the advent of the United States system, the use made of the office here is greater in proportion than in any ordinary office on the mainland. Mr. Z. T. Banks, the expert sent here from Portland to organize the business, says that the use made of this branch of the service is extraordinarily extensive, and that there are often orders for issues aggregating \$1,500 for one purchaser.

Since the first few months the banks have not felt the competition of the postoffice in the matter of exchange. The result of the introduction of the lower rates of the government had the effect of cutting down the bank rate for exchange. The rate was made the same as the postal charge to San Francisco, but to New York it was permitted to remain at a slightly higher figure. Since the first flurry there has been a settling back of the business until according to one banker, there has been a complete resumption of the former order and the belief is that there would be just as much business done, if the former rates obtained.

E. N. HITCHCOCK DIES AT HILO

Edward N. Hitchcock, captain of police at Hilo, died there Sunday morning at 3 o'clock of dysentery, after a short illness. He was buried the same afternoon at 5 o'clock. The news of the death of the young man, who was well known to many persons of this city, was brought yesterday morning by the steamer Kaluanui. H. R. Hitchcock of this city, knowing that his brother was seriously ill, tried to obtain information Monday, sending a telegram early that morning, but failed to learn of the fatal termination of the attack until the mail arrived.

Mr. Hitchcock had been in delicate health since his return from Cornell University in 1891, having twice suffered attacks which were almost fatal, and his death was due to a recurrence of dysentery, which seemed to follow his experiences on the mainland. While in Ithaca, N. Y., he was stricken with pneumonia, which so weakened him that he was compelled to give up his career and come home at once. Here his stomach seemed to give out, and he was constantly suffering from it, his most severe illness being some two years ago, when for a long time he was confined to his bed at the Queen's hospital, and later at the home of his brother.

Mr. Hitchcock was born at Hilo in June, 1870, being at the time of his death in his thirty-second year. He spent his youth in that city, and at school at Punahou. He went to Cornell in 1890, but could not stay there, and returned, being employed in the telephone office for a time. In 1895, during the marshaling of E. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Edward Hitchcock served his father as secretary. Later, he was a luna at Ewa plantation, and served also as inspector at the customs house. About two years ago he returned to Hilo and was made deputy sheriff, and later captain of the police at Olaa plantation and in Hilo, where he served until his death.

Mr. Hitchcock was married a year last April to Miss Clara Bassett, a Californian, who was teaching school at Hilo, and besides the widow, leaves one child. There is one brother, H. B. Hitchcock, of this city, and three sisters, as well as the mother of Mr. Hitchcock, living.

LIVE WIRES WERE CURIOUSLY FOUND

(From Thursday's daily.)

Publ. a guard at Oahu jail, had a shocking experience while walking in the Palama district early yesterday morning. He stepped in a pool of water and was knocked clear off his feet by some invisible force.

The water had collected at the foot of an electric light pole on which the wires had got crossed, and as it was raining fast at the time, the drippings from the pole charged the pool of water into which Publ. stepped when he received his shock.

A cross wire at the junction of Vineyard and Emma streets was discovered yesterday forenoon in an unusual way. A dog was observed to smell and electric light pole and was seen to tumble over, emitting at the same time a series of painful yaps. Officer Manuel Espinda's attention was called to the curious antics of the canine and glancing upward he discovered that a wire was crossed. The rain drops running down the pole were charged with electricity and the dog's damp nose completed a circuit. Espinda telephoned to the Police Station and the Hawaiian Electric Company was in turn advised of the occurrence.

NEW MACHINES FOR ELECTRIC STATION

Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company leaves today for San Francisco, to look into the shipment of the new engine for the electric light works, and to order new machinery.

It is his intention to place an order with the Westinghouse Company or a three hundred horse power generator, for the power division of the Company's business. There has been such a great demand made upon the present capacity of the plant, that the installation of the new machine is absolutely necessary to keep up with the consumption. The machine which he will order will not be here ready for placing in service before the first of the next year.

In addition to this new power machine the company has an order in for a 300 kilowatt generator with a capacity of 6,000 lights, and it is expected that this will be here soon. The new engine for the company is a duplicate of the present one, and it is the intention of Manager Gartley to place orders for a set of duplicate parts, which will prevent any serious disturbance of the working of the plant.

ILLICIT DISTILLER TAKEN.

Ho Hou, an Okolehao Maker, in the Police Toils.

Sickness has not in any way impaired Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's sleuth-like qualities. At all events, he thinks one, a Celestial, Ho Hou, who is an expert in the distillation of the liquid moonshine called okolehao.

Ho Hou was busy in his laboratory, near McCully street, yesterday, when Chillingworth, who had been working on the case during the best part of the afternoon, burst in upon him. As soon as the Chinaman heard the deputy sheriff's approach he hurried to push most of his outfit into a deep cavity which was right by him. The cavity, which was about four feet wide, was filled with dirty water, and into this he managed to push most of his apparatus before Chillingworth got hold of him. The deputy sheriff dived for the outfit, however, and secured the whole stuff, which is a very fine one, being a regular stilling apparatus, and not one of the crude affairs which are generally used for illicit liquor manufacture here. Both the Chinaman and the outfit were brought to the police station, and Ho Hou was lodged in jail.

Naval Reservation Improvements

The naval station of this port will soon be a beautiful spot. The water connections have already been finished furnishing a number of new hydrants which will greatly facilitate the keeping of the lawns, which now decorate the grounds of the naval reservation. Fences will be erected along the wharves, and the streets will all be graded and curbed. Outside of the government coal sheds lawns will also be made. Finally an extension of the building is to be made which will provide eight new offices for the officials of the station.

News Notes.

A \$400,000 theater building is proposed for Union Square, San Francisco. The town of Nanaimo, Wash., narrowly escaped destruction by fire.

A San Francisco judge allowed a judgment for 20 per cent interest per month.

Five men were killed and six wounded in a railroad accident in North Dakota.

S. M. Felton denies that he has been elected the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

A meeting of Wisconsin ironworkers broke up in a row and many returned to work.

The Sultan orders the release of the American women detained by Turks in Salonica.

An Oakland carpenter who admitted being an anarchist was expelled from the union.

Rev. William Dupuy, for twenty-five years associate editor of the Christian Advocate, is dead.

An Oregon timber tract of 50,000 acres has been sold to A. B. Hammond of Portland for \$500,000.

Fifty thousand dollars were secured by the train robbers who held up the Cotton Belt passenger train at Elyan, Texas.

Many employees in the Philippines have resigned because of an order by the commission regarding the length of service.

Wheat exports from the port of San Diego will be resumed this fall after having been shut off during several years of drought.

A severe storm has been raging on Lake Huron. Several schooners were wrecked, but the crews were saved by the life-saving service.

Southerners attending the London Methodist convention, walked out because of denunciation of lynching by Bishop Walters, of Jersey City.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

In accordance with the provisions of "Act 39, Session Laws 1898, Part 3" relating to "Public Accountants and accounting for the collection and payment of Public moneys," Public Accountants in Honolulu are directed to pay weekly into the Treasury all moneys collected or received by them on account of revenue, and not later than the tenth day after the expiration of each month to transmit to the Auditor a sworn statement of such collections, in the form of Schedule E, Public Accountants out of Honolulu to pay monthly to the Treasury, and to send their sworn statements to the Auditor not later than the fourteenth day after the expiration of each month.

Any failure or neglect to conform to these regulations, will render the delinquent Public Accountant liable to the penalty prescribed by "Section 24 Part 4" of the Act quoted above.

H. C. AUSTIN,

Auditor.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, T. H., October 2nd, 1901.
5978

JEWELS

The big freighter Oregonian has just brought us a large shipment of our well known "Jewel" Stoves and Ranges, making our stock complete in twenty-nine different styles.

Jewel Stoves for wood, all sizes.
Jewel Ranges for wood, all sizes.
Jewel Stoves for coal, all sizes.
Jewel Ranges for coal, all sizes.

A number of each kind are fitted with our new special hot water coils, ready to be connected to the boiler.

We make a specialty of this work, which we perform in an up-to-date manner, at a reasonable cost.

Hot water can be obtained in a few minutes after starting the fire, by using our method.

We carry all the parts for our stoves and ranges, enabling us to replace any breakage or loss caused by accident or wear or tear.

These celebrated Jewel Stoves and Ranges are made from the very best material, and are constructed on scientific principles, thereby obtaining the greatest amount of heat from the least amount of fuel.

We deliver to any part of the city, set up the stove, and connect to the chimney, free of charge (boiler connections extra), and guarantee our work in every respect.

If you purchase from us, we will make a liberal allowance for your old wood or coal stove, regardless of the kind.

Call and inspect our samples on the second floor (House Furnishing Department), and be convinced that you can get the best at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian, due here in two weeks, will bring us a very large shipment of our celebrated Gurney cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes.

Refrigerators at \$10.50 and upwards, and Ice Boxes at \$7.50 and upwards, made of hard wood and elegantly polished. It will pay you to wait, as you will save money by buying a Gurney. They use less ice than any Refrigerator made.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Dealers in.....
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS.

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu.
Store open from 7:30 a. m., to
5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 8 feet 2" wheel base, 38" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,500-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pump truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 900-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

TO PUT OUT FOREST FIRES

**First Winter Rains
May Save the
Timber.**

(From Wednesday's daily.)

WITH a fall of an inch and a half of rain here, and the general barometric conditions which have prevailed, there is every reason to believe that there has been an end put to the forest fires which have ravaged the mountains of the Hamakua coast for the past month. There was no information obtainable from Hawaii last evening, but Prof. Lyons said that from the fact that there had been a general depression of the barometer, and that the rain came as a result of this disturbance, it was most probable that the rains had extended to Hawaii.

The total rainfall here during the afternoon and evening amounted to an inch and a half, and the rain showed no sign of stopping during the night. The only circumstance which would lead to the belief that the shower would not last long was in the fact that the barometer began to rise as soon as the rain began to fall. There were many indications that a storm was coming yesterday, as the barometer was falling notably, and the men of the waterfront were preparing for a storm. But the range of the barometer was only seventeen points, and as soon as the rain commenced the instrument showed that there was nothing further to fear, and so direct was the rise, that at nine o'clock last evening the figure was above that of Monday evening.

The total rainfall for the month of September was only .85 of an inch. There was an absence of rain during much of the month and the total was very much below that of any previous year. From the indications it is the opinion of Prof. Lyons that the rain of yesterday was the first of the regular winter rains, and that there will be a continuance of them during the equinoctial period.

There was the usual number of peculiar experiences yesterday, as when the first storm of the season comes and finds the people unprepared. The streets were flooded much of the time and the washing down of the surface sand caused some apprehension that the record of last winter was to be equalled. During the evening there was a large lumber pile in the Robinson yards undermined by the running water and fell, but the damage was slight.

BOYD'S HISTORY OF HAMAKUA FIRES

Governor Dole yesterday received a further report upon the investigations of Supt. J. H. Boyd upon the island of Hawaii, referring particularly to the forest fires.

Mr. Boyd's last letter is dated September 27th at Waimea, and is a complete and comprehensive history of the fires from their inception. The continued drought has caused a use of impure water leading to typhoid fever.

Mr. Boyd writes as follows:

Waimea, Hawaii, Sept. 27, 1901.
Hon. S. B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir—I have to present the following statement of facts as a supplementary and final letter on the subject of the forest fires in the Hamakua and Waimea districts, on this island, and of which said fires I was, in accordance with your instructions to investigate and report to you thereon.

Under date of the 18th instant I forwarded a letter containing the brief information of my visit to the location attacked and on the 21st I forwarded a wireless telegraph message on the subject, intended to relieve suspense and as to the necessity of the forwarding of aid and assistance (to suppress the fires) by the government. This letter will deal with matters not previously presented in detail, and will cover conditions existing to this date.

On the morning of the 18th instant, again under the guidance of Mr. Albert Horner, whose assistance was invaluable, he, with Mr. F. W. Carter, being our guides on the fifty miles ride of the previous day, journey was made to the scene of the Ooakala fire for the obtaining of desired information and inspection. After a ride of over four hours through the Ooakala forests and along a very rugged mountain trail, crossing gulches and gorges by steep, narrow and dangerous bridge paths (during which journey several minor accidents happened to horses and riders), arrival was made at a point in the mountain forest about 4,500 feet (as stated in the barometric reading) above sea level, and where was plainly presented the destruction wrought by the fire in a thickly-wooded forest and the almost superhuman work which accomplished the retarding and suppression of the conflagration. The smoking trees and ground showed that the fire was not entirely extinguished, and the horses in traveling over the ground frequently sunk their feet and legs below the surface, and unexpectedly revealed deep holes of smoldering fire which were buried from one to two and three feet from sight or outward indication. This subterranean action of the fire, aside from the havoc made in the forests, is regarded by planters as most destructive to the productive qualities of the soil. Here was noticed the tact, judgment and good work accomplished by Messrs. Walker, Horner and Carter; tact in the joining of the forces together, the laborers from both plantations being worked together against the common enemy; judgment in the digging of many miles of trenches to prevent the leaping across the roadways by the fire, and good work in the successful suppression, after many hours of hard battling with the flames. At and during the fire a very high wind prevailed, which caused sparks to be distributed long distances from the origi-

CABLE BILL WILL PASS AT THE COMING SESSION

FROM every man I saw, who should know of the probabilities of congressional action the coming session, I gathered the impression that there would be passed without failure a bill for the construction of the Pacific cable. Collector of Internal Revenue Roy H. Chamberlain, who returned from San Francisco in the Mariposa, had exceptional opportunities to gather information, and the views he expresses upon the prospects of the measure which means so much to the islands, are the reflex of those of a half dozen members of Congress.

Mr. Chamberlain is son-in-law of Col. Hepburn, member of Congress from Iowa, who is the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and his trip was made principally to meet Col. Hepburn at San Francisco. Continuing his talk of the conditions Mr. Chamberlain said: "There seems to be as usual some doubt as to the course which will be followed in the planning of the cable, as there are many advocates of both methods of construction. There are many persons who talk in favor of the plan for granting the franchise to a private corporation with a guarantee of a round sum on the part of the government, which is to be applied to the payment for cablegrams up to that sum. However there seems to be a majority of

national point of commencement, and it was stated that several times the woods, some hundred yards in the rear, were on fire, while attention was being concentrated against the progress of the conflagration in front. (Mr. Carter and a band of his laborers came very near being enclosed in a fire belt from this distribution of sparks from lofty burning trees at the time of the Horner fire.) When it is remembered that there was not a drop of water available for quenching the fires and that the long-continued drought had caused all the undergrowth to be of a tinder-like nature, it can be readily believed that the work even of suppression was remarkable, and well worthy of favorable comment and recognition.

Both Mr. Horner and Mr. Walker have established laborers' camps in the upper forest areas to prevent further spread, and to suppress any dangerous outbreaks of fire within their properties. Shortly before sundown on the 19th instant departure was made from the forest lands, and journey was continued through the destroyed and injured coffee plantations of Messrs. Osborne and of Mr. Horner and others. Investigation showed that the coffee plantation of Mr. Osborne was entirely destroyed, while Mr. Horner suffered but slightly, in comparison.

After the completion of further investigation during the making of which much valuable information and assistance was given by Mr. Albert Horner, at whose hands, as well as by Mr. J. M. Horner, the party was the recipient of kind and even generous hospitality, return was made from the scene of the Hamakua forest fires, and to the established headquarters at Waimea. The result of the investigation made resulted, as you have been informed by wireless message, of the fire being under control, although still burning, and that no assistance was required from the government.

Arrival back at Waimea was made on Saturday, the 21st instant, and a needed rest was taken on that day and on the next, Sunday. During the three days used in the investigation, over 120 miles of territory was traversed, and although several narrow escapes occurred, no accident of moment happened to any of the party. Every endeavor was made to obtain full and decisive information relative to the fires, and the results arrived at, before stated, were from a full and very complete inquiry, and nothing has since occurred to cause a change in the statement forwarded to you of the non-necessity of aid from the government.

Before closing I desire to present for your information a few brief facts relative to the fires investigated, viz: Ooakala—Started on July 2d, on land of Henry Haa, a homesteader at Niihau (may 12). This fire traveled through the Osborne coffee lots, other homestead lots and lands belonging to the government. The fire branched and spread to the Ooakala cane fields, and the Kaala land under lease to the Ooakala plantation, and also to the lands of Kukaiaua and Kahaloale. The forests in the mauka portion of the Ooakala lands are still smoldering, but hope is entertained of the ground and forest fires soon being extinguished completely by reason of the now prevailing light, but frequent, night showers.

Pohokea—This was the second fire, and started on the homestead of "Tim" Madden (lot 17, map 11). This fire burned over several homestead lots in the vicinity, and also spread to lots in Kaupapa (Dove homestead map). Kaohoe—This was the third fire, in number, but the largest in area, and the most destructive. The fire is stated to have been started by some bee hunters, searching for honey, and who, by presumed carelessness, lost control of their fire, and in flight delayed and finally avoided calling for help or giving information of its existence. This fire started in lot No. 46, a small homestead, and spread both rapidly and widely. This fire destroyed coffee and cane of the Horner's, and ran on to Kalopa Gulch and Kalopa proper. These lands are government, but under lease to Messrs. S. Parker and E. J. M. Horner. The Kaupapa homesteads have nearly all been reached by the fire. It is now, however, under full control and, although no rain of much volume has fallen, strong hopes are entertained of complete suppression.

The fires above mentioned have covered an area between thirty and forty square miles, and much injury has been caused to soil and forest. The prevailing drought has been the main cause of the extensive spread. On the evening of the 21st (9 p. m.), information was received by me of a conflagration existing at one of the Paualu homesteads, but definite information relative thereto was not obtained until the next day. Information was obtained that a fire inquest would be held, and I sent Mr. Haugha, the government forester, who was here, to go forward on Monday and attend, or be present, at the inquest. He was, however, not here, and he has reported that the inquest revealed nothing further than that the fire was in a homestead's

the advocates of the government ownership, owing to the military necessity for the cable, and the fact that with such a cable in existence there would be no danger of the Signal Corps of the Army falling below the high standard which now has been reached.

"On the streets of San Francisco there seems to be no topic which is so universal as the complexity of the yellow journals in the anarchist outbreak. Everywhere there was shown the disapprobation of the people, their anger often even getting the better of their temper. For instance I saw men stop others who were going to buy copies of the 'Examiner' and when told that the only intention was to tear up the paper, said that the result would be that the boy would buy more papers and that he should be made to carry about the one he had. Often I saw men tear up copies of the paper, and in some instances the entire stock of a newsboy was thus destroyed.

"There is another feature of the anger of the people which is having a peculiar effect, that is that the people who have been all along favorable to the cause of the strikers along the waterfront, now are opposed to it on account of its advocacy by the Examiner. This is seen in every day life and the leaders of the strike are said to be ready to admit it. There seems to be every indication that the strike will not last long."

There have been several other small fires reported, but with but little damage attached. The drought continues, and in the Waimea district, the paucity of water flow causes semi-stagnation in the source from which the people of the district obtain their supply, and the impure water has developed (for, as is reported) many cases of typhoid fever, which disease is now prevalent, one death occurring thereon on Thursday last. Other people are reported suffering. Very respectfully,

J. H. BOYD.

THEY RESENT INTRUSION.

That dear old dog of mine, he is dead long ago. He troubled nobody who passed his post outside the fence. If he was in the mood for a nap, he would lie in some shady spot, and with half-closed eyes, take in dreamily what a great English preacher used to call "this whirling world of God's."

But if a stranger opened the gate, evidently meaning to walk up the gravel path to the house, Don Quixote was quite alive in the rustle of a grass blade. For it was his duty to resent intrusion. The more he violated the Gospel precept, the more he hated his neighbor, the more useful he was; the more commendable his conduct in the sight of his friends.

He is dead, as I said. In pace. He was worth the tears we dropped on the sods that cover him. We loved him for the enemies he made.

You get the lesson, don't you? Things that are entitled to respect, things that have any decent claim to exist, will not stand to be imposed upon; they will fight; if necessary, they will kill you. That is why Mrs. Margaret Robertson said in her letter, "My stomach rebelled; and whenever I fancied I had an appetite and ventured to satisfy it, the experience I underwent were fearfully distressing."

"I had a sense of fullness in the chest and abdomen; and often a clear sour fluid, ejected from the stomach, ran from my mouth before I was able to control it. I used to employ means to make myself sick in order to get rid of the intolerable nausea."

"Other measures for relief having failed, I adopted the suggestion of an acquaintance, and began using Mother Selge's Syrup. This was about eight years ago. From the first my digestion improved, and when I had taken the remedy for a short time I was in good health. "Not a symptom of disease remained, although I had been a martyr to inflammatory dyspepsia for several years. I have been in business in Melbourne Street, N. Adelaide, S.A., for nine years, and this is the 12th of April, 1900."

"All who wish corroboration of my written statement can obtain it by calling on me at my store."

"I have a word further to say about Selge's Syrup, and may as well say it now. About four years ago my son developed a kidney derangement, which was pronounced Bright's disease. No medical treatment proved of any avail. I believed the Syrup would help him, and it did."

"He was distinctly better before he had finished the first bottle; then I stopped the medicine (too soon), and he had a relapse."

"I recommenced at once, giving him the doses regularly after he ate, and in eight weeks he was cured. He was then about 17, and is now as healthy a young man as you are likely to meet anywhere."

"My mother's statement about my case is in every respect true."
(Signed) "John Robertson, Austral."

MRS. IRWIN'S GIFT.

She Presents \$500 to the British Benevolent Society.

The president of the British Benevolent Society informs us that he has just received from Mrs. William G. Irwin of this city a generous donation of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the society's funds. He has tendered to her his warmest thanks for the same, as well as for her continued kind interest and aid in furtherance of the charitable objects of the society.

The society has been most useful in relieving deserving and often urgent cases, and any donations that may be made to increase the sphere of this usefulness will be gladly received and acknowledged by Mr. George F. Davies, the society's treasurer.

LIGHT WIRES FLASH FIRE

**Rain-Laden Limbs
Cut Through
Insulation.**

LIGHTNING flashes lighted the sky all over the city last evening, but it was the blaze of artificial lighting. As the weight of swaying limbs of overhanging trees brought their pressure upon the electric wires there was a tearing away of insulating fibres and then a flash of light as the burning copper flared and sputtered. High against the dull sky the blazes shot to sink away an instant later. It was magnificent pyrotechnics while it lasted, but it was not only dangerous but it was costly, and tiresome for those who found themselves without lights.

The pyrotechnics caused general apprehension among pedestrians and drivers of vehicles and all realized the danger of falling live wires across streets or upon sidewalks. During the performance of the Lilliputians at the Opera House, at about 10 o'clock, a brilliant flash followed by a peculiar report reached the ears of the audience. Several persons rushed out to find that the noise and illumination proceeded from an electric wire from which the insulation had been worn off by the contiguity of the tree limbs opposite the Opera House. Chester Doyle and Officer Ferreira saw the danger to the hacks lined up under the trees and ordered them away to places of safety.

The Hawaiian Electric Company and the Government electric company were telephoned to as it was not known whether it was a government or a Hawaiian electric wire burning. The fire spread along the wire and the pyrotechnics were to be seen in two or three trees. No one was permitted to use the sidewalk under the dangerous wires and hacks were ordered to the lower side of the street. Just as the audience was leaving the Opera House the wire parted and fell to the sidewalk with a beautiful display of flash and sparks.

While this wire was being watched a brilliant illumination lit up the entire Makiki district, seemingly from the direction of Punahou. It had the appearance of the flash from an explosion of some nature. It was learned that this was caused by the burning of the wire at the Waikiki turn. The elements conspired against the Hawaiian Electric Company in a manner which gave the company no leeway, the result being that several of the outlying districts of Honolulu, notably Waikiki, Nuuanu valley and Makiki, were in darkness for the entire night. The immediate cause of the burning of the wires and the consequent cutting off of current for house lighting, was from the heavy fall of rain weighting down the branches of trees through which the company's wires run, the insulation being sawed from the wires, which then burned in two and the ends dropped to the ground. As far as reported no fatalities occurred through live wires, as the working gangs from the electric company were out all night looking after the damage and watching every break.

When darkness settled over the city yesterday the rainfall increased, and residents of Makiki and Nuuanu valley found themselves without lights. Telephonic inquiries at the powerhouse brought out the answer that the wires had burned. About 7 o'clock one of the wires in the Makiki district was repaired, and those below Beretania street and as far out as Pihoi street, again had lights. Manager Gantley, of the electric company, sent repairing gangs out wherever it was known that a wire was in danger of burning in half. Very often the men had difficulty in locating the breaks. It was their plan to make a connection where the break had occurred, thus giving light to the section between the break and the powerhouse. The district beyond was deprived of current.

Reports were sent in of breaks in Kakaako, one at the Waikiki turn, on Kinaiu street, on King street near the Capitol, and one at School and Nuuanu streets. The wires were carrying the usual 2,000 volts, alternating current, no direct current being carried under the present arrangements. Nuuanu valley above School street was in darkness, as was Waikiki, Pawaa, and the entire section above Kinaiu street. The districts were finally lighted when repairs were made to the broken ends of wires.

Every dynamo at the powerhouse of the Hawaiian Electric Company was running during the early part of the evening in an effort to supply current. Two circuits were finally cut off. The electric company says that under the present circumstances, with the wires running along the sides of streets, they have to be strung through tops of trees. Everywhere the people object to the cutting of limbs. Space is generally made when wires are strung, but owing to the prolific foliage, which grows so quickly the wires are often surrounded by masses of leaves and rest on branches. When a heavy rainfall occurs, such as that of last night, the trouble commences. The conditions are such now that the rainy season has set in, that in order to protect the lives of the people, many trees may have to be trimmed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

"I believe I saved my (nine-year-old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Ex-Mayor Charles Richardson of Manetta, O., was nearly choked to death in a saloon for abusing the President. He is a son of the late Gen. Richardson, a Confederate officer and is a leading Democratic politician.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

**Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands
Prevented by
CUTICURA SOAP.**

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. No African Depot: LENSLOW LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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STIPON MARU	OCT. 1	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 6
PERU	OCT. 13	PEKING	OCT. 13
COFFEE	OCT. 23	GALIC	OCT. 23
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 23	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 7
AMERICA	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 14
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
PERU	NOV. 28	PERU	DEC. 5
BOEIC	DEC. 12	COPTIC	DEC. 12
STIPON MARU	DEC. 12		

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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